THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,216—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910.				
17th Dec.	ARABIA	7903	MONGOLIA	9505
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	.....	...
31st "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
1911				
7th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
14th "	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9631
28th "	CALEDONIA	7688	.....	...
4th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7932
11th "	DELTA	8012	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10685
25th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
4th March	MALWA	10882	.....	...
11th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
25th "	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
30th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10609	.....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7688	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9550
22nd "	MANTUA	10685	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,

* At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea...	Rs. 525 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. Rubattino ...	4580	L. Manchini...	15th Dec. 1910
D. Baldnino ...	4,580	Maganzini	15th Jan. 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years.....	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri.....	6,000	D. Morosco...	16th Dec. 1910
Ischia.....	6,000	G. Belsito ...	16th Jan. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to .....to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins, amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

NEW NATAL LINER.

Steamer "Umona" will be sailing for WEYMOUTH, about the 3rd January next. Fares Rs. 375 to Rs. 420 according to accommodation.

For further particulars, apply to :—

W & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka ...	1695	Thurs.	15th Dec.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa ...	2171	Fri.	16th Dec.	6 a.m.*	direct.
Linga ...	2171	Mon.	19th Dec.	11 a.m.	†P D & C M

*Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 15th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Bulimba," 2510 tons, on Monday, the 19th December, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "Lawada," 3270 tons, on or about the 17th December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

13th December, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Armand-Behic ...	6,385	...Guionnet...	22nd Dec. 1910.
Australien	6,365	...Mouton.....	19th Jan. 1911.
Nera	5,538	...Casanova...	16th Feb. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	...Ristorcelli..	16th Mar. 1911.
Dumbea	5,685	...Rebufat ...	13th April 1911.
Polynesien	6,363	...Bruno	11th May 1911.
Australien	6,365	...Monton.....	8th June 1911.
Salazie.....	4,147	...Riquier.....	6th July 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Yarra.....	4,142	...Ristorcelli..	30th Dec. 1910.
Dumbea	5,685	...Rebufat ...	27th Jan. 1911.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Massilia ...	5091	J. Thomson.....	20th Dec. 1910
Olympia ...	5124	W. Robertson	29th " "
Circassia ...	6716	C F Osborne R N R	16th Jan. 1911
Scindia ...	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th " "
Castalia ...	6368	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Elysia ...	6368	A. Haig	25th Feb. 1911
Massilia ...	5091	J. Thomson.....	16th Mar. "
Olympia ...	5124	W. Robertson.....	26th " "
Circassia ...	5716	C F Osborne R N R	15th Apl. "
Scindia ...	5106	Wm. Kelso	24th " "
Castalia ...	6368	J. Hamilton	7th May "
Elysia ...	6368	A. Haig	20th " "
Massilia ...	5091	J. Thomson.....	10th June "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

in remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2

Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3

Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,

FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS,

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM :—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MUREEE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 285,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... ,, 16,600,000
HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	YLOILO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

"Plate of rare device
And jewels of rich and exquisite form."
SHAKESPEARE.

MARCKS

THE

LARGEST JEWELRY HOUSE

In Western India, invite inspection of their

EXCEPTIONAL DISPLAY

OF

MODERN JEWELRY.

BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN.
STURDY IN WORKMANSHIP.
SCRUPULOUS IN FINISH.

The natural outcome of these characteristics are

DIGNITY & CHARM.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
JEWELLERS
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following Dried Desert Nuts, namely, WALNUTS, ALMONDS HAZELNUTS and CHESTNUTS.

'XMAS 1910.

Just unpacked from HIGH CLASS FIRMS :—

MALAGA RAISINS,	(Extra choice) in 5½ lbs. box.
Do.	(Extra) in 5½ lbs. box.
Do.	(Extra) in 4½ lbs. box.
Do.	(Ordinary choice) in 5½ lbs. box.

SPANISH IMPERIAL FIGS in 1 lb. tin.
FRESH SPANISH GRAPES in barrels at Re. 1 per lb.
NAPLES FIGS in 2 lbs. baskets.
FRENCH FRUITS in Syrup, Assorted Extra in Bottle.

Gruyere, Parmesan Gorgonzola Cheddar loaf, Dutch Cream Balls in tin foil and other various Cheeses. Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Pastes of various shapes and designs. Pure Olive Oil (genuine). Italian Wine Vinegar. Ham and Bacon and Sausages.

Our CLARET (Grignolino) WINE the genuine in great demand, Rs. 11 per doz. bots.

Favourable Term for THE SEASON only (to Cash purchasers only) a dise of 10 per cent. for sum, exceeding over Rs. 12.

'XMAS, 1910.

Orders for

CAKES,

'XMAS BOXES,

etc.,

NOW REGISTERED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST, NOW READY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Gray Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,

WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NINE SEASONS ON ONE PAIR OF DUNLOP TYRES.

Extract from a letter, written on 25th June, 1910, by Mr. C. S. JARVIS, 114, Lambton Road, Raynes Park, S. W.

"The Bicycle was purchased in November, 1901, and the Original Tyres (Dunlop Roadster Covers, 28 × 1¼ in.) are running yet. I regret I cannot give you mileage covered, as I have not kept a record. Certainly the Tyres are now approaching final dissolution, but can be made to do a little longer. Apart from actual wear, it is surely wonderful testimony to the splendid material used, as it might have been expected, even if not used, the Tyres would have "perished" by this time. If that is not value extraordinary, I have not come across it.

"I may add I scale some 11 stone 6 lbs., am an ardent cyclist in most weathers, and at times a hard rider."

FIRST IN 1888; FOREMOST EVER SINCE.

GOLFERS! HAVE YOU TRIED THE CHAMPION GOLF BALL,
THE DUNLOP "ORANGE SPOT"
AND THE "JUNIOR?"
THE VERY BEST BALL ON THE MARKET.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd.

3, Wallace Street, BOMBAY, & 188C, Mount Road, MADRAS.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ltd.

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS.
BOMBAY.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

B. O. C. LUBRICANTS.

SPINDLE OILS.	GINNING OILS.
ENGINE OILS.	MOTOR OILS.
CYLINDER OILS.	MINERAL GREASES.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents :—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO. BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order 8irpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2504 of 1910.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 10th December, 1910.

APPLICATIONS are invited for one or two STATE TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS from candidates in the Bombay Presidency, who are willing to go to England to undergo—

(1) A course of instruction in oil-pressing and oil refining, with special reference to cotton seed oil.

(2) A course of study of the manufacture of tanning extracts and their use in tanning.

2. Each scholarship is of the value of £150 a year and is tenable for two years. On good cause being shown a scholarship may be continued for a third year.

3. Besides the stipend mentioned above a selected scholar will receive a second class passage to England and a similar return passage to India, if he has duly complied with the regulations under which he holds the scholarship. He will also receive travelling allowance for "bona fide" journeys made in connection with his studies and approved by the head of the institution in which he is studying while in Europe. University, college, or other fees will also be paid by Government.

4. Candidates for either of the above scholarships must be prepared to proceed to and work at such college or works as may be directed by the Secretary of State.

5. Prefegence will be given to candidates for the scholarships who are bachelors of science (in chemistry), masters of arts (in chemistry), bachelors or licentiates of agriculture of the Bombay University or licentiates in technical chemistry of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay. Any special study which the candidate has made in connection with the subject for which the scholarship is granted will be considered in making the selection. Industrial experience in connection with a factory will be regarded as an additional qualification. Applications must be accompanied by certificates signed by the Principal of the college from which they graduated or from the Principal, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, and, where possible, from the manager of any works in which they may have been employed. Except for very special reasons, applications from candidates over 30 years of age will not be considered.

6. A candidate's application must be accompanied by evidence showing that he is a "bona fide" native of the Bombay Presidency, that he is a man of good character, intelligent and industrious, and what is his exact age* on the date of application. He should also submit a certificate of physical capacity to undergo the course of life and study which he will have to follow in England, signed or countersigned by a Presidency or Civil Surgeon.

7. Selected candidates must satisfy the Director of Public Instruction that they are well able to write, speak and understand English.

8. Selected candidates will be required to arrive in England by the middle of September. They will, while in England, be subject to the rules,† so far as they are applicable, laid down by the Secretary of State for India for the guidance of the Government of India technical scholars, and to such further regulations as may, from time to time, be made for their guidance by the Secretary of State.

9. Applications will be received by the Director of Public Instructions up to the 1st February, 1911, and they must be complete as regards all the conditions above defined.

10. All the certificates, etc., to be submitted with the applications should be in original with duplicate copies thereof.

11. After the selection of the scholar or scholars has been made, his name or their names will be notified in the "Bombay Government Gazette," and he or they will then receive such further instructions as may appear to Government to be necessary.

12. The scholars must depend upon their own exertions to make their living on return to India. Government do not undertake to provide them with employment.

By order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council.

L. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to Government.

* Supported by extracts from the birth register in a Mamlatdar's kacheri or from the school or college register signed by the authorities concerned.

† Printed below.

RULES FOR INDIAN GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL SCHOLARS IN ENGLAND.

1. The Secretary of State considers it desirable that all Government scholars should avail themselves of the information and advice which the Educational Adviser to Indian students is in a position to give them, and these rules are framed with that end in view. Government scholars, equally with private students, may consult the Educational Adviser upon any question, and will receive from him all possible assistance, and the Secretary of State hopes that they will communicate, with the Educational Adviser, not only on the occasions when they are directed so to do in these rules, but also in any circumstances of difficulty and whenever they desire advice or information. Scholars will be regarded as being under the supervision and charge of the Educational Adviser, to whom they should in all cases address any communication they may have to make, and to whom also all reports or other communications having reference to scholars should be sent. The Educational Adviser will bring to the notice of the Secretary of State on behalf of any scholar any question requiring his decision, and will communicate to the scholar the orders passed by the Secretary of State.

2. Every scholar should, on reaching England, at once call upon the Educational Adviser‡ and report his arrival in writing.

3. Every scholar should, without any unnecessary delay, inform the Educational Adviser to which University or College he is about to proceed, and should at once take steps to enter himself thereat.

4. Every scholar must, within four weeks of reaching England, submit to the Educational Adviser, for the approval of the Secretary of State, a statement showing the general course of study he proposes to follow: and the course approved must not be changed without the sanction of the Secretary of State.

5. Every scholar must give a written undertaking that he will devote himself exclusively, during the tenure of his scholarship, to the study of the subject for which his scholarship was granted, and that he will return to India on its termination, and there continue to devote himself to the industry which he has studied. Any scholar who neglects his studies, or tries to work for any other profession concurrently, will render himself liable to forfeiture of his scholarship.

6. Every scholar will be required to keep a concise daily diary, to be certified by the authority under whom he is working, and to be submitted at the end of each term through that authority to the Educational Adviser and to the Secretary of State for transmission to India. He must also submit, in the same way, from time to time, full notes of the work on which he is employed.

7.* Scholars will be expected to continue their studies during the summer vacations of the Institutions where they are working, with the exception of three week in each year. Vacation study should, when possible, take the form of practical work.

8. Every scholar must, at the end of each term of residence at a University or College, submit to the Educational Adviser a certificate from the proper University or College authority, showing that his residence, conduct and progress in study have been satisfactory during the term.

9. Every scholar must at all times obey such instructions as he may receive from the Secretary of State, either directly or through the Educational Adviser.

10. Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the allowance, at the rate of £ 150 a year for two years, or three years if so determined, will be paid quarterly, in advance, by the India Office, commencing from the date of the scholar's reporting his arrival in England; but this allowance will be reduced by the amount of any other sum which may become payable to him out of the revenues of India in respect of residence at a University or College during the same period or any part of it, but not in respect of University or College fees, the cost of which will be separately defrayed by the Secretary of State.

The necessary travelling expenses of scholars, by second class, or by third class, if no second class be available, will also be separately defrayed by the Secretary of State; these should be claimed on forms obtainable from the Accountant General, India Office, S. W.

‡21, Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S. W., London.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—CONTD.

Charges for hotel bills are not defrayed.

11. Every scholar will forfeit his scholarship who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may consider sufficient, fails to complete the required term of residence in England according to the terms and conditions approved by the Secretary of State under Rule 4, or who is guilty of misconduct or disregard of the orders of the Secretary of State. If a scholarship be forfeited, or if it be resigned before completion of its term the scholar will lose his claim to a free return passage to India, and will further become liable to refund the cost of his free passage to England.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of SUGAR, per s. s. "SEALDA," from MAURITIUS, are hereby notified that the Steamer is expected to ARRIVE in Bombay, on or about the 14th current and will discharge in Dock.

(2) Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for Delivery orders and to take delivery of their Cargo immediately on discharge.

(3) The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning, between 8 and 9 a. m., to survey damaged bags. No Survey will be held after seven days of the landing of the last bag.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th December, 1910.

GRAND
REDUCTION SALE
OF
BEST JEWELRY,
SILVER AND ELECTRO WARE
Stock Worth 2 Lakhs to be Sold off
Less 20 and 25 per cent.

CHOICE AND CHEAPNESS IS NOW

P. MEHTA & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
109, Medow Street.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 803 of 1909.

TRIBHOWANDAS VURJEEWANDAS, of Bombay, Kapole Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, a Shroff and a Landed Proprietor, residing at Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

vs.

SOONDERABAI, wife of DINANATH GOPALJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Malad .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 1st day of July, 1910, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of December, 1910, at the hour of half past four O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendant in

FIRSTLY,—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Mowza Malad, in the Sub-Registration District of Bandra, Zilla Thana, containing by admeasurement 2405 3/4 square yards, and bounded on the East by the land of Soonderabai, wife of Madhavrao Ganpatrao, on the West by the Batty fields of Muncherji Pestonji Choksi, on the North by the public road, and on the South by the land of Narayen Kalaji and the said Muncherji Pestonji Choksi, and

SECONDLY,—In all that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Mowza Malad, in the Sub-Registration District of Bandra, Zilla Thana, containing by admeasurement 1208 square yards, and bounded on the East by the land of Anandrao Ramchandra Manker, on the West by the aforesaid firstly described property, on the North partly by the aforesaid firstly described property and partly by the land of the said Soonderabai, wife of Madhavrao Ganpatrao, and on the South by the land of the said Muncherji Pestonji Choksi.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. WADIA, GHANDY and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 10th day of October, 1910.

J. E. MODY,
Commissioner.

PANCHGANI
BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.

A high grade School in splendid climate.

ONLY English Teachers of high attainments and experience engaged.

TWO NEW UNIVERSITY MEN JOIN THE STAFF IN 1911.

Thorough instruction given in

ENGLISH, MATHEMATICS, CLASSICS, DRAWING and FRENCH.

OVER 30 SUCCESSES in PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS OBTAINED in PAST YEAR.

TWO GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS WON in SEPTEMBER, 1910.

Special attention paid to
JUNIOR and BACKWARD boys.
Present number of Boarders
HIGHER THAN EVER BEFORE.
Early application for existing vacancies desirable.
REV. THOMAS ROWAN, M. A., B. D.,
Trinity College, Dublin.
Principal.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
NOVELTY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT

OUR GRAND ATTRACTION.

"THE GREAT TRAIN HOLD UP."

A thrilling picture of the olden days of lawlessness on the American Frontier. It has been taken by special permission of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and is full of exciting incidents, daring rides by the convoys, gallant capture of the train robbers by the vigilantes, etc.

Be sure and see this picture;
also
OUR GRAND PROGRAMME OF DRAMATIC AND COMIC FILMS.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK

OPEN DAILY.

PRACTICE SESSION, 8 to 9 a. m.
LADIES' only " 9 to 10 a. m.
EVENING " 6 to 8.
BAND THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
NIGHT SESSION, 9-30 to 11-30.
BAND EVERY NIGHT.
SATURDAYS UNTIL MIDNIGHT.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the Right of the Temporary Occupation of the Vacant Land.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th December, 1910, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), the right of the temporary occupation of the following vacant lands:—

Plot Nos. 22B: 23B: 24B: 25B Sandhurst Road (near Parel Road).
26B: 27B: Memonwada Road.
28B: 29B: 30B, Jail Road.

Full particulars, Auction conditions and plans of the plots can be seen at the Trust Land Manager's Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, or at the office of the undersigned.

For Sale.

1 cottage piano by F. & J. Hopkinson.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 14th December, 1910.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of December, 1910, sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—

On account of the concerned:—

2. Cases each containing 12 doz. Engraved Tumblers size 1 pt.
4. Cases each containing 13 doz. Engraved Tumblers size 3/4 pt.
3. Cases each containing 25 doz. Engraved Tumblers size 1/2 Pt.

On account of the concerned:—

8. Bags each containing 1 cwt. Starch.

One lot of samples cloth, hair, shoe, and carpet brushes.

One lot of Secondhand Books.

Miscellaneous articles consisting of:—One Hammond Type Writer, Copper coffee machines, Velvet and Brussels Roll carpets, English safes, tables and chairs suitable, for Office, and old F. Gas Lamps, etc.

Under instructions of Messrs. Mathooradas Vasanji Khimji and Narotamdas Thakordas the proving executors of the last will of Gangadas Rangildas deceased furniture:—Velvet and drawing: suites bedroom sofas, leather bed-room sofas, glass door cup-boards, book cases, marble top tables, teapoys, chairs, easy chairs, pier tables banches, bed steads, chest of drawers, etc.

SALE OF OLD CHINA.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th day of December, 1910, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), a collection of old Chinese porcelain consisting of blue and white bowls, jars, vases, vermilion boxes, five coloured vases and bowls, powdered blue jars, celadon plates and vases and old cups, bowls and plates including three Chinese gold lacquered cabinets with reversible double panel doors and drawers with stand.

Goods will be on view two days previous to sale.

Also a small collection very valuable carved sandalwood, consisting of writing desks, work boxes, ivory inlaid chess boards, jewelery boxes, glove boxes, etc.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.

BONA FIDE SALE of English Boots and Shoes.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.'s Auctioneers, will on MONDAY, the 19th day of December, 1910, sell by Public Auction at their sales Rooms at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

A lot of 300 pairs English Books and Shoes in great variety.

Cash will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers.

Goods will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of buyers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th December, 1910.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPAIRS OF R. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—(I. R. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED, AT ONCE, a First Class ARMATURE WINDER. Good wages and prospects to the suitable applicant. Apply Box No. 1858, care of this Paper.

ACCESSORIES, SPARES, &c.—The only Firm where you can get anything and everything for Motor Cars at very LOW PRICES, is THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects: They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

ALWAYS go where you will get what you want without delays.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4 1/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion.—Commission.—Interest.—Decimal.—Values —Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES & MORTGAGES arranged in the shortest possible time.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per one thousand, and name and address be printed on the flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. Samples on application a the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—*If* of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC "FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attentions Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. E. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pali Hill, Bandora, the valuable french polished teakwood and blackwood dining-room, drawingroom, and bedroom furniture of the latest design made to order, also Ratnagiri made furniture, rich crockery and glassware and plated ware, wind-proof lamps, nearly new grand cottage piano by Winkelmann of Braunschweig, oil paintings and pictures, table ornaments, a large collection of garden plants in pots, fernery, fowl house, etc., the property of the late H. Kreis, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Temkar Street, near the J. J. Hospital.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 20th December, 1910, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), by order of the mortgagee Mr. Mahomed bin Syed, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and the legal representatives of the deceased mortgagor, Shaikh Mussa bin Haji Mahomed Bepari, under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee in the indenture of mortgage, dated 16th October, 1902, the following landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Temkar Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 100 square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3333, New No. 9958, Old Survey No. 2/2329, and New Survey No. 3782, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 110, and Street No. 107, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the sweepers' passage, on the west by Temkar Street, on the north by the house of Amir Baseer, and on the south by the house of Goolam Ali bin Osmerally Sarung.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Ardesair, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th December, 1910.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of Oil Engine, Oil Country Mills Grinding Mill and Saw Mill Machinery, Buffaloes, Corrugated Iron Sheet, Shed, etc.

On SUNDAY, the 18th day of December at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction in Dhobi Wadi opposite Dr. De Monte's Dispensary on Hill Road, Bandora, by order of the mortgagee-in-possession Hajee Ahmed Hajee Hassam Dala, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bora Tyabulli Valibhai, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 25th day of February, 1910, the following machinery, etc., viz., such as seven H. P. Oil Engine by Rustom Procktor, oil country mills, grinding mill and saw mill machinery, two buffalos, corrugated iron sheet, shed, etc., etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

The above is no view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 14th December, 1910.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable landed Property, at Sleater Road, near Grant, opposite Dr. Nanaway's Dispensary, and old Heeramaneck's Bungalow.

Under instructions from the owners, Messrs. Sorab B Dadyburjor and Jamsetji Hosiejeehoy Shroff and pursuant to the Consent Decree, dated the 2nd July, 1910, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the property belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Dorabjee Hormasjee Shroff:—

All that piece or parcel of foras freehold land or ground with the bungalow and erections standing thereon, situate on the North side of the New Foras Road, to the East of the road called Sleater Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Fort, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 530 square yards or thereabouts, more or less, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue as a part of plot, bearing Old No—1/1/1/1 New No.—1/1/1/1 Old Survey No.—858,358, 13866, 192, 7039 New Survey No.— and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly as a part of No. 11, and now more specifically under No. 3B, D Ward No. 3587 (3) and bounded on or towards the east by the boundary wall common to this and the properties in possession of the Trustees of the late Mr. Dorabji Hormusji Shroff, on or towards the west by the gulley belonging to the estate of Dorabjee Hormusji which is a sweeper's passage reserved for the use of this and the other property of the said estate and beyond that by the property of Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, on or towards the North by the compound wall common to this and the other properties of Dorabji Hormusji, and on or towards the south by the Sleater Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-30 P.M. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Stone House" Lower Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved made to order household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large sliding dinning table, leather lined arms and without arm chairs, large sideboards and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs lined silk plush, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs and engravings, marble top dressing and washhand tables, teapoys, chest of drawers, brass single and double bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmars table and hanging lamps, English ice box, Persian rugs, English carpets, copper utensils a collection of choice and rare plants in tube and pots, etc., etc., the property of B. Trigge, Esqr. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

SALE ON THURSDAY, the 29th December, 1910.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p. m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, opposite Leopold and Co., in "Rahim Mansion," No. 1, ground floor, the very valuable and nearly designed household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, dinning table and chairs, sideboards whatnots and dumbwaiters, English dinner and desert sets, drawing room sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, glass door single and double almyrahs, one sweet-toned piano, blackwood open carved writing tables, teapoys, one fancy mother-of-pearl inlaid screen, jail-made cane sofas and chairs, oil paintings and oleographs, clothes and gowen press, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, single and double bedsteads, Pondicherry-made verandha chucks, knitted with cotton lace, large figures, jardineers, one half plate camera with lense, silver parian figures in dance, ice chest, table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, copper utensils, etc., etc., the property of C. Jean Marquant, Esqr., of French Bank and others.

Catalogues will be published and property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Warl Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with section 55 and 56 of the Railway Act 9 of 1890 and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the abbovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, linseed, jowari, rapeseed, bajree, dhana, wheat, corrid, harda and kulthi in bags, bundles of gunny and pickaxes, crate stones, iron chains, bags of mohaseeds and moha-flowers, tilly in bags, loose of burnt cotton, bundles of C. I. sheets, bags of rice, iron rails, empty cylinders and chamasins, iron channels, tins of ghee, casks of cement, lot of condemned sheets, old records, heaps of sweeping grasses, etc., etc.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th December, 1910.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.
Capital paid up.....Gold $ 3,250,000.00
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits.....Gold $ 3,305,710.96
LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House.
Bishopsgate Street, Within E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Mexico.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Panama.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Colon.
Manila.	Kobe.	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Nawara-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,

J. S. BRUCE,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Acting Agent

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, P
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Frs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)

CAPITAL (fully paid up) ...£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without Charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

S. KISSEL,
Acting Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:

Mandvi (Bombay), Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhavanagar, Rajkot, Karachi and Hyderabad (Sind).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL

Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; is also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, December 12.

2 1-2 per cent. Consols ... ... 79 1-8+3-16
per cent. Rentes ... ... 97 3-4—1-4
2 1-2 per cent, Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ... ... 84 1-4 unchgd
1-2 per cent. Got. Securities ... 63 1-2 unchgd
Bar Silver in London ... ... 25 1-8—1-16
Do. 2 months hence ... 25 5-16—1-16
Closing Tone of Silver—Buyers unsatisfied.
Silver in New York ... ... 54 3-8 unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs 25 28 1-2 unchgd
Do. Berlin ... 20-45 unchgd
Do. New York ... 4 35 3-8+1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 1-2 p.c, since 1-12-10
Discount paid into Bank of England ... £ 1,00,000
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1-3-15

MANCHESTER, December 12.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spots Good demand, easier.
Futures ... Quiet.
East Indian ... Quiet.
Manchester Moderate demand at firm rates.
Sales of East Indian ... 550
Total Sales ... 12,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export 1,000
Imports ... 28,000
Mid-Americans ... 8-05— 5
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ... 11 1-8 unchgd

	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
Cotton Delivery	7·85	7·85	7·87
	— 3	— 3	— 3
Mid. Uplands	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.
	7·88	7·88	7·90
do O. G.	— 4	— 4	— 4
	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.
Liverpool	7·89	7·87	7·85
	— 3	— 3	— 3

NEW YORK, December 12.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :— bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... 79,000
Do. Last year ... 29,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ... 26,000
Do. Exports to Continent ... 12,000
Spot Cotton— 15-05 unchgd

Futures at New York ..... Declined owing to
Jan. 14-38— 4 ..... unfavourable cables
Do at New York ..... and to long un-
May 15-32— 3 loading.

NEW ORLEANS.—
Spot Cotton ... 14 7-8 unchgd
Futures—Month of Jan. ... 14-97 unchgd
Do. do. May ... 15-49 unchgd
Closing Tone of Futures—Firm.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi ... 35 1-2
Do Months—Dec.-Jan.
Do Name of Ports—Hull.
Do Whether Sellers, &c.—Sellers.
Tone of Wheat—Firm.

AUSTRALIAN.
Wheat South Australian ... 35 5-8
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Port—Sellers.
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom ... 2,070,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship. ... 46 1-4
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 45 1-4
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39 lbs. ex-ship ... 29
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Dull.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 62 3-4
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Steady.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata— ... 58
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F.
India double bags, ... 12 2 1-4
Months of Shipment, May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ...6—Sellers. Dull.

BOMBAY, December 13.

EXCHANGE.

Market is firm.
We quote :—
Bank's selling—
T. T. Ready ... ... 1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail ... ... 1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward ... 1s. 4 3-32d. Jan.
Bank's Buying—
Private D. D. Ready ... ... 1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 m/s ,, ... 1s. 4 9-32d.
,, ,, Forward ... 1s. 4 1-4d. Mar.
,, 6 m/s Ready 1s. 4 13-32d. to 1s 4 7-16d.
Francs 3 m/s ,, ... 171 1-4
Marks 3 m/s ,, ... 139 1-4
60 d/s. Hongkong 134 1-2
,, Shanghai 181 1-2
,, Japan 149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Market opened at Rs. 94 7-8 declined to Rs. 94 3-4 and closed at Rs. 94 13-16 per cent with small transactions reported.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London, both for ready and forward, declined by 1-16 and New York by 1-8.

Business in silver in the local market was done at Rs. 73-0, but their being demand at this rate the rate advanced to Rs. 73-0. About 30 to 40 slabs changed hands.

The gold market was steady, and demand being good, the rate advanced by a quarter of an anna. Demand for sovereigns was as usual and rates remained steady.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett	23	6	0
97 touch Chinta	23	6	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch	23	15	9
National Bank	23	15	6
Chartered Bank	23	14	6
Sovereigns Shield	15	1	6
Do. Dreigon	15	0	0
Australian	24	0	0
English Gold	23	15	0
Native Bullion	23	14	0
Indian Specie Bank	23	14	0

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	73	0	0
117 Penny Ready	72	15	0
Local per tola	0	11	6

FUTURES.

First Settlement	73	1	0
Second do	73	6	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—Firm. London quotation was 3d. up. There being demand the local price advanced by 4 to 5 annas.

Rapeseed.—Quiet but steady. London quotation was 6d. down. Prices fluctuated by half an anna.

Wheat.—Steady. London price was 3d. up.

Gingellyseed, Castorseed, Ootonseed, and Groundnut.—Quiet. Demand moderate, no change in rates.

Poppyseed and Mowraseed.—Quiet. There being moderate demand prices remained unchanged.

Descriptions.	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed, Bold ...	Rs. 11	14	0
Linseed, Small ...	,, 11	6	0
Linseed, Brown ...	,, 11	11	0
RAPESEED—			
Brown Delhi ...	,, 6	5	0
Brown Cawnpore ...	,, 6	4	0
Yellow do. ...	,, 7	5	0
Do. Gujarat ...	,, 7	11	0
Brown Katni ...	,, 6	6	0
Poppyseed ...	,, 9	8	0
Castorseed ...	,, 40	to	41
WHEAT—			
Pissi ...	,, 31	to	33
Hard Red ...	,, 27	to	29
GINGELLYSEED—			
Yellow Hingunghat ...	,, 52	to	54
Bai Khandesh ...	,, 8 75	to	90
Mowrasee ...	,, 7 5		0
Groundnuts ...	,, 48	to	50
Cottonseed ...	,, 26	to	28
Maize ...	,, 16	to	17
Wheat Yellow ...	,, 36	to	38
Khandwa ...	,, 44	to	48
Bajaro ...	,, 28	to	28
Joowar ...	,, 16	to	19
Gram ...	,, 21	to	24
Minbara ...	,, 51	to	52
Brown Jubbulpore ...	,, 47	to	48
Brown Meggi ...	,, 48	to	49
Kabra ...	,, 49	to	50
Black Kutni ...	,, 44	to	45
Myrabollams ...	,, 17	to	19

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m, on Monday, 12th December, 1910 :—

Wheat	29,970	cwts	
Linseed	535	,,	
Rapeseed	1,171	,,	
Gingellyseed	25,225	,,	
Poppyseed	648	,,	
Groundnuts	4,402	,,	
Castorseed	6,886	,,	
Rice	61,462	,,	
Myrabollams	988	,,	
Cottonseed	30,041	,,	
Mowraseed	552	,,	
Gram	2,456	,,	
Joowar	4 360	,,	
Maize	237	,,	

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,555		
India	63		
Indian Specie	53		
Bank of Barbma	125		

MILLS.

David	362	1-2	
Manookji Petit	2,730		
Kohinoor	610		
New Great Eastern	165		
Standard	985		
Sun Mill	90		

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	146	1-4	
New Berar	565		
New Mofussil	820		

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	19		
Bombay E. S. & T. O. Ordinary ...	120		
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	168		
Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary	288	3-4	
Colaba Land and Mill	1,080		
Treacher and Co.	475		

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	482	1-2	

COTTON.

Liverpool was 3 to 4 points down, New York rates were unchanged and futures were 4 and 3 down. The tone of the local market for ready lots was firm and prices advanced by Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. Demand from exporters and mills was moderate. The opener advised 3 to 4 points up. Demand for new crop was of a retail character and prices advanced by Re 1 to Rs. 2. New Broach opened at Rs. 348 but at the close it advanced to Rs. 350 on account of good demand.

1000	S. J. David and Co...	Bengal	289
500	Indo China mills ...	Do	288-289
1500	Currimbhai mills ...	Do	285-290
500	Do	Khandesh	318-320
100	Do	Nandura	335
100	Do	Barwai	333
100	Do	Shenabad	333
300	H Goouldas and Co...	Khandesh	318-320
100	Morarji mills ...	Kajgaon	318
100	Japan and Co ...	Dhamangaon	340
100	Ripon mills ...	Kadiji	335
100	R D Master and Co...	Jalgaon	330
100	Do	Shegaon	336
200	Do	Pachora	319

Bengal Hand Gin, Fine	296		
,, F Good	284		
Bengal Machine Gin, Fine	315		
,, F Good	302		
Sind Punjab Fine	314		
,, F Good	301		
Khandesh Fine	325		
,, F Good	315		
Dhamangaon Foolgaon Fine	342		
,, F Good	332		
Akola Khangaum Fine	338		
,, F Good	328		
Auraoti Fine	338		
,, F Good	328		
Veotmal Fine	346		
,, F Good	336		
Nagpore Fine	350		
,, F Good	340		
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	352		
,, F Good	342		
Methia Fine	324		
,, F Good	314		
Broach Gin Fine	368		
,, F Good	358		
Broach Gin Good	348		
Sawginned Good	356		
Comptah Gin	354		
Westerns H. G	338		
Do M G	346		

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Monday, 12th December, 1910 :—

Khandesh	2,252	Bales	
Central India	688	,,	
Barsi and Nagur	743	,,	
Berar	4,745	,,	
Central Provinces...	1,559	,,	
Comras	2,987	,,	
Dhollera	128	,,	
Broach	...	,,	
Coompta and Dharwar	45	,,	
Westerns	98	,,	
Bengal N. W. P.	3,387	,,	
Bengals Rajputana	513	,,	
Rajputana...	...	,,	
Sind	120	,,	
Persia	...	,,	
American	...	,,	
Egyptian	...	,,	
Other sorts	...	,,	
Total...	14,276		

LIVERPOOL, December 13.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Steady.		
Estimated Sales	12,000		
Total Imports	41,000		
Future Delivery Prices :—			
Dec.—Jan.	7·88	+	3
Jan.—Feb.	7·88	+	3
Feb.—Mar.	7·90	+	3
Mar.—Apl.	7·92	+	3
Apl.—May	7·92	+	2
May.—June	7·94	+	5
June—July	7·93	+	6
July—Aug.	7·90		
Aug.—Sept.	7·83	Same	

METALS.

We Quote:— lts.
Copper Braziers 4×4 21
23 Rs. 53 12
35
42
56 Rs.55 8
63
70
77
84
Yellow Metal Sheets 21
28
35 ,, 44 14
42
49
56
Tin Ingots ... ... ,, 67 4
Georgshutte ... ... ,, 20 8

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Monday, Dec. 12.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullion Rs.	Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Coin, Other Coin. Rs.
2 Boxes ...	1,51,944	.....	.....
2	.....	15,000	.....
	.....	4,770	.....

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
25 Bars ...	40,000	.....	.....
25 do ...	44,700	.....	.....

Importers.		Vessels.	From
National Bank of India	...	Delta	Freemantle
Eastern Bank Ltd	...	do	Adelaide
Comptoir National de Paris	...	do	do
A A Rahim	...	Salsette	Suez
A A A Barram	...	Nasori	Jeddah

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 10th & 12th December, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	38	47,453
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	56	66,435

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings of the Mirpur Khas-Jhudo Feeder Railway for the week ending 26th Nov, 1910 were Rs. 2,340, making the total earnings for the period 1st January 1910 to 26th November 1910—Rs. 79,686. The total for the corresponding week last year was Rs. 1,550.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 6th Dec. 1910, as compared with the statement of 29th Nov. 1910:—

Liabilities.	November 29. Rs.	a.	p.	November 22. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,73,60,000	0	0	1,73,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c ...	1,80,53,004	5	4	1,77,91,090	2	7
Other Deposits, &c. ...	10,16,25,573	1	4	16,47,87,568	0	11
Bank Post Bills, &c. ...	10,55,439	1	5	5,94,623	7	9
Sundries ...	17,66,837	7	3	20,00,955	10	7
Rs ..	21,98,00,853	15	4	22,24,74,237	5	10
Assets.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,64,58,855	0	0	2,59,70,480	0	0
Other authorized Investments ...	99,38,616	0	0	93,34,844	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	3,88,78,676	11	4	3,85,40,977	3	1
Accounts of Credit on do ...	5,21,50,216	1	2	5,23,79,205	6	2
Bills discounted, &c ...	3,24,67,836	7	1	3,15,08,970	14	3
Balances with other Banks ...	21,61,380	2	4	24,54,300	10	10
Bullion ...	.....			.....		
Dead Stock ...	21,72,859	14	9	21,83,601	7	0
Stamps ...	11,570	4	2	12,249	7	1
Sundries ...	63,060	2	6	61,114	10	5
Cash, &c., at... Head Office....	16,43,03,070	11	4	16,24,45,743	10	10
Cash, &c., at... Branches ...	5,54,97,783	4	0	6,00,28,493	11	0
	21,98,00,853	15	4	22,24,74,237	5	10

Liabilities.		
Government Balance	Rs.	
Head Office ...	19,71,196	Decrease.
Government Balance at Branches ...	17,09,282	Increase.
Other Deposits ...	31,61,995	do.
Post Bills ...	4,60,816	Decrease.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments...	10,92,147	Decrease.
Loans...	3,37,699	do.
Accounts of Credit ...	2,28,989	Increase.
Mercantile Bills ...	9,58,866	Decrease.
Cash at Head Office ...	6,56,940	Increase.
Cash at Branches ...	38,73,771	do.

Percentage 32-41.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City Benares s—450 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Diwadker and Co ; 3,100 cwts oil cakes, Glade and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros.

Massilia s—61 cwts old rubber, C Macdonald and Co ; 14,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 201 cwts nigerseed, Baur and Krause ; 2,050 cwts oil cakes, Glade and Co ; 40 bales wool, K Khergi ; 38 bales wool, M Ruttonsee ; 50 bales hemp and 50 bales gunny cuttings, M Moolji and Co ; 94 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 250 bales wool, B Hurbham ; 20 bales wool, J Moolchand.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—1 pot rosa oil, H N Saher ; 7 cases bristles, J A Begbie and Co ; 4 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co ; 20 bales skins, H N and H Essa; 45 bales skins, H O and H Moosa ; 11 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co ; 31 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 7 bales skins, E Moloobhoy ; 65 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 38 bales skins, A H Mahomed and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Massilia s—31 casks skins, Enrico N Stein.
Arabia s—2 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Massilia s—56 casks skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—400 cwts dillseed, Baur and Krause ; 26,002 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar.
Blakemoor s—5,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,500 cottonseed, A Khimji.
Dorrington Court s—6,000 cwts cottonseed, G Bhimji 2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 4,000 cwts castorseed, N Lalloobhoy ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, B S Lloyd and Co ; 3,000 cwts castorseed, K Dewchand.

FOR BARCELONA.

City of Benares s—400 bales cotton, M Bhimji.
Massilia s—440 bales cotton, M Jaithabhoy and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Dorrington Court s—2 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton, M Bhimji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—990 cwts wheat J Fachiri, 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Adamsturm s—25 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 80 bales cotton-fly and 40 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 26 bales hemp, F Khoopchand.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—450 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 420 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Appledore s—500 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 250 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, and 9,150 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, Diwadker and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, Volkert Bros; 102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Praga s—742 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Praga s—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Hidalgo s—2,000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—26 cases opium, P and O S N Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—210 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co ; 700 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Capri s—150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Banca s—1,200 bales cotton, R D Master and Co ; 2,300 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co ; 2,000 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 50 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.
Bingo Maru s—700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Bingo Maru s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Banca s—700 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Bingo Maru s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

The probability of the Queen selecting Conway Castle as a Royal residence has been discussed with great interest on the election of mayor at the Conway Town Council. Mr. Henry Jones, Deganwy, who has been elected to fill the mayoral chair for the ensuing year, has been strongly urged to make use of the opportunity at the forthcoming investiture of the Prince of Wales at Csenarvon to make representations on this subject.

According to Lloyd's Register of Shipping, during the second quarter of this year 97 vessels, of 116,290 tons, were totally lost or condemned. Great Britain, as might naturally be expected from the size of her merchant fleets, was the greatest sufferer, losing 27 vessels, of 52,216 tons, a percentage to her fleet of 0.29 vessels and 0.3 tonnage. Norway lost 15 vessels, of a tonnage of 13,152 ; the United States 11 vessels, of 6,004 tons, and the British Colonies 10 vessels, of 6,136 tons.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

STEEN—MEIR—December 7, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Captain Hugh Barkley Steen, Indian Medical Service, son of Robert Steen, Esq., of Balleney Coleraine, to Lilla, second daughter of the late Arthur Olive Meir of Congleton, Cheshire.

DEATHS.

FISHER—December 6, at Marikuppam, of pneumonia, Frank Benjamin Fisher, Assistant Engineer, Mysore Mine, aged 25 years and 4 months.

STOKES—December 9, at his residence, 21, Circular Road, Ballygunge, Harry Stokes, Bar.-at-Law, aged 34 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Arrival in Bombay of the German Crown Prince, 8 a. m.
Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Military Medical Students' Ball, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, at Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8 p.m., 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. and 10 to 11 p.m. "The great Train Hold-up, etc."
Skating Rink : Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies Session, 9 to 10 a. m. ; Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m. ; 9-30 to 11 p. m.

Maxim : "Be not a witness against thy neighbour without cause."

ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL.

P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt," with the English Mails of the 2nd December, which left Aden at 4 p. m. on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer "Arabia" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday next.

Mahim Fair.—The annual Mahim fair popularly known as Mahimka Ourus will begin from the 10th instant and will continue for a fortnight.

Anjuman-i-Islam Schools.—The prize distribution of the Anjuman-i-Islam Schools will take place in February next. T. E. Sir George and Lady Clarke have kindly consented to preside and Her Excellency will distribute the prizes.

Tram Accident.—A tram-car, while proceeding to the Museum, knocked down a buffalo at the Kalbadevi Road yesterday morning. The screen of the trap ill-afforded protection to the bulky animal which had to remain under the crushing weight of the heavy car until the emergency car arrived with assistance and the dead body of the animal was extricated.

Postan Notices.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, L. Marques and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. "Umkuzi" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-morrow, Thursday, instead of to-day as previously notified.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, L. Marques and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. "Fenaylodge" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m on Friday the 16th instant.

Band at the Bombay Gymkhana.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel S. J. Satjani, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Malhandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.), this evening :—

Character March ..... The Uplan's Call ... Eilenburg
Overture ..... Light Cavalry ..... Suppe
A Op. 101 No. 7 ..... Humoreske ..... Dvorak
B Spanish Dance ... An Evening in Toledo ..... Schmeling
Selection ..... The Geisha ..... S. Jones
Valse ..... Citibiribin ..... Bucalossi
Selection ..... The Mikado ..... Sullivan
Galop ..... The Tourists ..... Fredhe

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Olympia," Dec. 17.

The Anchor Line steamer "Olympia," is due to arrive here with following passengers about 6 a.m. on the 18th instant and will land them at the Ballard Pier by launch :—

Barker, Mr A D
Barker, Miss
Berry, Miss A
Brown, Mrs G J
Brown, Miss
Clinton, Miss L
Cockburn, Miss
Crawford, Mr C S
Henderson, Mr C S
Henderson, Mr Chas
Jones, Miss L E
Kennedy, Miss D
Kirkpatrick, Miss
Little, Mrs 3 infants and nurse
Lister, Mrs
Martin, Mr F W
Martin, Mrs
McGuire, Miss N A
Morgan, Miss M
Nelson, Miss D
Shaw, Miss A
Simco, Miss Jessie
Squire, Mr E H
Stephens, Miss A
Tillard, Lt A K D
Turner, Mr F C
Turner, Mrs and inft
Williams, Mr C R
Wright, Miss L H
Yeagar, Miss M
Yeates, Mrs B K infant and nurse

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dungri ...	0	0	9
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	0	0	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ...	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	0	0	13
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli ...	0	0	11
Harbour ...	0	0	0
Hospital ...	0	0	5
Total ...	0	0	72
This day last year ...	1	2	73

THE RAT CAMPAIGN, December 13th 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	71	26	0
B	120	71	3
B	303	136	5
C	140	112	0
D	182	56	0
E	183	45	2
E	146	85	0
F	84	17	0
G	74	5	0
Total ...	1,303	533	10

A monument to commemorate the Kaiser's visit to Palestine a dozen years ago has recently been inaugurated at Haiffa, in Palestine. The hill on which it is erected has been named Wilhelmshoe, and the young women of the German colony sang hymns at the unveiling of the statue.

It is notified in the "Indian Telegraph Gazette" that from the 15th instant, the wireless system between Aden and Berbera will be opened for paid traffic. The rate for State or private telegrams to Berbera from India or Burma via Bombay will be same as for Aden, plus six annas per word.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

NASIK CONSPIRACY CASE.

Further hearing of the Nasik conspiracy case was resumed at the Bombay High Court on Tuesday before the Special Tribunal consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Sir Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.

Mr. Baptista further addressed the Court. Dealing with the evidence against Narayan Savarkar, counsel referred to the speech of Narayan, in which he was reported to have said that in killing Afzalkhan, Shivaji had committed no murder, and submitted that there had been a controversy on the point in respectable newspapers in Bombay and there were many who refused to call it a murder. Counsel further submitted that considering the occasion when the speech was made and considering the fact that there was no feeling aroused at the time the remark could not have been made for the purpose of suggesting that assassination was a method of obtaining independence. Counsel next suggested that the story of Narayan having had an interview with Chaturbhuj was absolutely false and the correspondence between him and his brother Vinayek did not give any indication of Narayan being in the conspiracy. Counsel urged that it would be extremely dangerous to convict Narayen on the evidence before the Court and appealed to the Court to acquit him. Coming to the case against Khare, counsel said, Khare had joined no society and there was no evidence of his having taken an oath. He owed his arrest to the machinations of Kulkarni. The case against him was that he sent certain explosives to Bos, and also three pistols' This part of the case entirely rested on the evidence of Kulkarni who had his own neck to save, on the confession of Bos and his own confession. Kulkarni was admittedly discredited and Bos had retracted his own confession. Bos was apparently induced by Kulkarni to make statements against Khare. Kulkarni had stated that he was ready to support Bos's family and had further admitted that after the pardon was offered to him he offered to pay for the defence of Bos. After commenting at some length on the evidence Counsel said Kulkarni had deceived the police. There were many suspicious circumstances surrounding the case against Khare and asked the Court to give him the benefit of the doubt inspite of his confession.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED THEFT.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Smith charged one Nurmahomed Ibrahim with the theft of a 'dhotar' valued at Rs. 1-2 belonging to Bhuda Narayen, and five silver studs valued at Rs. 1-2 belonging to Ishwar Bhuds. It appeared from the evidence that early yesterday morning, Bhuda Narayen was asleep on the verandah of his shop in Kalbadevie Road, when he was aroused by feeling somebody pulling his 'dhotar.' He woke up, seized the accused, and handed him over to the police. On the accused's person being searched, the studs, which belonged to the second complainant who was also sleeping on the verandah, were found on his (accused's) person. The accused was convicted, and as he had four previous convictions against him, he was sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment on each of the two charges.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Dec. 13.

Disturbed conditions have temporarily disappeared in the North-West Frontier Provinces and Kashmir, but persist in West Baluchistan where a very light precipitation again occurred. Elsewhere, the weather has been dry.

The forecast shows no important change.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 13TH DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 13th December, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in slight defect in the south-eastern districts; night temperature has risen and is now nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity and maximum temperature are in defect. Minimum temperature is also in defect at Allahabad and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is in slight defect in north Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the moisture in the air and temperature are generally equal to the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north and lightly clouded in the south Konkan. Humidity is generally in excess. Temperature is in defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are generally equal to the average.

General Remarks.—Weather continues disturbed in Persia, Jask reporting 1·17" of rain. In the reporting area in India weather has been dry and is likely to continue so.

STANDAR

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Dalhousie ...1573 Comdr W Mitchel...R I M
R I M S Lawrence.....Comdr Mill.....R I M
H M S Hyacinth.....Capt J D Dick .....R N Flagship
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr A J Marsack.....R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec 13.

Arcadia...3514 Barcham Shanghai...18-1-1911 P & O Co
Australien ..... Monton ....
Bulimba.....1607 Butler ..... M M & Co
Cressington Court.....2716 Barcham...W & A Graham & Co
Glenatis ....2329 Robinson...Adrew Yuel & Co
Caledonia... .....3529 Haywood .....P & O S N Co
Feliciana .....2785 Falck .....T Morrison & Co
Islanda..... .....3361 McClelland.....M M & Co
Kasara ....505 Elton ..... M M & Co
Lawada ....2124 Lange..... M M & Co
Lowther Range ...2468 Blance...W & A Graham & Co
Madura..... .....1723 Logan..... M M & Co
Nizam .....2041 Macgonnell...T Morrison & Co
Noor-el-Bahar..... 300 Nakhoda.....H Mithwani
Newbridge.....2297 Gray .....W & A Graham & Co
Nasori.....912 Lamuri.....Stream .....B & P S N Co
Quirinba .....4337 Smith.....M M & Co
Saifi..... ... 502 Willoughley...B & H S N & Co
Singu.....1912 Morrison...Shaw Wallace & Co Stream
Strombus.....4008 Scott..... .....W & A Graham & Co
Tunhow.....902 Kidd ....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 13, PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Bingo Maru	3873	Parsons	Kobe	16-12	N Y Kaisha
B Hidalgo	2751	Croft	Hull via Karachi	23-12	J Finlay & Co
C&R Delta	4780	Snow	Shanghai	21-12	P & O Co
D&E Adamsturm	3100	Hasenheier	Hamburg via K'chi	15-12	W & A Graham & Co
F Ocean Prince	3288	Barett	Philadelphia	20-12	R A Willis
G Hoseinee	934	Hughes	Persian Gulf	17-12	B & P S N Co
H Shah Ameer	1921	Cusuck	Mauritius	20-12	Bo & H S N Co
L Abydos	1939	Smails	Repairing		G Hoosein Kasam & Co
N Appledore	2473	Jones	Manchester	24-12	W & A Graham & Co
P Dorington Court	2862	Wilson	Antwerp	20-12	W & A G & Co
Q Cressawell	2002	Buff	Repairing		W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Blakemoor	2409	Knolt	Manchester	15 12	W & A Graham & Co
3 Capri	2717	Moresco	Hongkong	16-12	P R S N Co
4 R Rubattino	2632	Gulivelli	Genoa	15 12	Florio & R S N & Co
6 Banca	3794	Collyer	Kobe	20 12	P & O S N & Co
7 Ujina	3426	Hill	Calcutta	19-12	M M & Co
8 Praga	2386	Daheswich	Trieste	16 12	W Denso
9 Waterfola	2886	Reimers	Calcutta	15 12	W & A Graham & Co
10&11 City of Benares	4321	Elliot	Karachi	20-12	K Nixon & Co
12&13 Arabia	4167	Palmer	London	17-12	P & O S N & C
14 Dwarka	759	Moxon	Busreh	15-12	M M & Co

H W P D

Courland	760	Ebrahim	Gulf Port	15-12	Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani	552	Hoosein	B'nager	14-12	Bo S N Co Ld
Juba	134	Dawood	Goa	N F	Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati	524	Samsoodin	Karachi	13-12	Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji	547	Esmail	N F		Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Othello 3327 Webster Repairing James Finlay & Co Ld Offside Q
Dredger Jinga ..... 401 ..... B P Trust ..14-11

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
13	Bulimba	Butler	Bushire, Dec 2
	Tinhaw	Kidd	Darban, Nov 28

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Moorgate.....	Wisnom	Dunkirk, &c

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday :—
Steamer Bulimba, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Feliciana, for Liverpool, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Koerber, from Trieste, left Aden on the 13th instant, and is due here on Sunday the 18th instant at 4 a.m. and the same Coy's. steamer Moravia, from Trieste, is due here on the 19th instant and the steamer Franz Ferdinand, left Kobe on the 13th instant and is due here about the 22nd January.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 13th December 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	...	...	...	8.	...
Teheran ...	13	12	15 p.m.	2	33
Suez	13	1	45 p.m.	1	8

NOTICES.

Cable Asrab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim Kassala without additional charge (20-6-09).
Ahwaz line interrupted between Ramhormaz and Ahwaz (23-11-10).
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian frontier between Tsuyung and Yunnanfu (12-12-10).
From the 15th instant the wireless system between Aden and Berbera will be opened for paid traffic. The rate for state or private telegram to Berbera from India or Burma via Bombay will be the same as for Aden plus six annas per word.

THE S.-V.-R. PEN.
(Suaviter.)
Does not scratch or break. It retains its golden colour and does not corrode in hot moist climates. It forms the letters neatly so as to give character to one's handwriting. Ladies like it because it writes smooth as velvet.
6 Annas per box.
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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
By Appointment to
H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA
AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.
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BEST FLORAL TRIBUTES on funeral occasions. Wreaths, Crosses, Bridal bouquets of Orange Blossoms and Sprays. Bouquets, Garlands, Fancy Floral Baskets, Cut Flowers, Button-holes, made to orders. Fruit, Flowering and Fobiage plants, palms, etc. PRICES MODERATE. Orders received day and night.
SORABJEE A. M. ERANEE,
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Near Parsee Statue, Byculla.

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INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
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£6 or £7 per annum.
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BUNGALOWS,
From Rs. 150.
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From Rs. 40.
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GODOWNS,
From Rs. 30.
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HOUSE & ESTATE AGENTS,
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P. O. BOX No. 239.

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MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.....	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.....	5 12 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	4 12 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg...	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.....	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.....	4 3 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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WORN PIANOS.—We employ expert renovators, hammers refelted, toned, regulated and pianos tuned.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.
Wednesday, 14th Dec. 1910.

MONEY-LENDERS IN INDIA.

A FEW weeks ago we drew attention to a contribution to the "Bombay Gazetteer" on the methods of money-lenders by Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, and pointed the necessity for an enquiry into the question of usury generally, with a view to its regulation. Mr. Kemp advocated no such step, nor did he offer suggestions as to the necessity for legislation. That was no part of his task and such advocacy would have been out of place in the "Gazetteer." Yet he places on record sufficient facts to attract the attention of Government to the need of intervention. The poverty of the people of this country is due entirely to the fact that they are in debt and that their creditors supply them with seed. But beyond indirect interference in the establishment of Agricultural Co-operative Banks, nothing has been done to rescue retired agriculturists from the tender mercies of the money-lender. India has been the victim of usury from time immemorial, but the oldest record of Hindu law which has come down to us contains no attempt to root out money-lending. Mr. I. B. Sen, Barrister-at-Law, writing on the subject to a current legal journal, shows us, on the other hand, that according to Gautama, as early as B. C. 600, and probably earlier, money-lending was recognised by the Hindus as a lawful occupation. The problem before the Hindus at that early period, he says, was much the same as that enunciated by Bacon in the seventeenth century, namely, how might "the tooth of usury be grinded that it bite not too much." They solved the problem by providing two remedies, both tried independently in Rome at two far removed periods. The first was to fix the maximum rate of interest, as the Twelve Tables did in Rome in the fifth century B.C., and as England did from 1624 to 1854. Gautama laid down that all interest above the fixed rate of fifteen per cent. per annum was illegal. The second remedy provided was a check upon the accumulation of interest. Gautama's law resembled that of the Justinian Code, that "the principal can only be doubled by length of time, after which the interest ceased. Four centuries later, the Institutes of Manu upheld the claim of the Vaishyas to the monopoly of money-lending, for said Manu, "his own office though defectively performed is preferable to that of another, though performed completely, for he who lives by the acts of another class immediately forfeits his own."

Gautama and Manu were at one as to the maximum legal rate of interest and the restriction of the accumulation of interest. Under the former head Manu laid down that with the security of pledge the maximum was to be fifteen per cent. as with Gautama, while without the security of pledge the maximum rate was to be "in proportion to the risk and in the direct order of the classes," that is, two per cent. per month from a priest, three per cent. from a soldier, four from a merchant and five from "a servile man" or mechanic. But he further provided for great risks, allowing even up to "cent per cent." Yet, said he, "the sum lent to a person in distress can give rise to no interest because then such interest would be extortionate". If such were the law to-day there would be few among the poorer classes who would pay interest at all, while many of them have paid over and over again the amount of principal they, or their fathers, borrowed. When India came under Mahomedan influence the Hindu Law of money-lending was not interfered with, and it remained the same at the commencement of the British period. All classes of Hindus could and did practice money-lending under the sanction of the law, and while the Mahomedans theoretically could not, in practice, they did lend money on interest. But the English passed regulations fixing the rates of interest and further restricting its accumulation by making the rule of "damdupat" generally applicable to all money loans outside presidency towns, whether by Hindus, Mahomedans or others. To-day, writes Mr. Sen, the only surviving relic of the remote past is the Hindu rule of "damdupat" which still forbids the Hindus—Hindus only of the two cities of Calcutta and Madras and of the whole of the Bombay Presidency to demand at any one time, from any Hindu debtor, interest exceeding the principal in amount. In India there is no compulsory registration of money-lenders, as in England and Mr. Sen does not believe registration to be necessary. But we do not think he has treated his subject with any amount of sympathy for the debtor or with any manifest desire to rid his fellow-creatures of their burden, though he recognises that both in towns in rural places quite a considerable portion of the borrowed money goes to meet private as opposed to commercial and agricultural demands upon the debtor's purse.

Indisputably an amendment of the laws of usury could not keep people out of debt, but it could prevent the nefarious practices of the usurer, pointed out by Mr. Kemp, and it could further render impossible the execution of fraudulent bonds, such as he refers to. It would also give the debtor some chance of getting and keeping clear, which is now practically impossible by any means short of a miracle. According to Mr. Sen, education of the masses, teaching them to take care of themselves, appears to him the only sure remedy for the evil—far surer than the primitive remedy of the patriarchal days which sought to keep one portion of the people under perpetual tutelage, by keeping another portion under constant ineffectual chastisement. But the Anglo-Indian administrator, he says, liable to a common frailty, is most reluctant to part with his role of the patriarch. And the Government of India has no money to spare for mass education. So he is satisfied that in the meantime the evils of usury are partially kept down by the laws of insolvency, to which the people are by their national tradition averse, by competition among money-lenders themselves and by the equitable rulas as to unconscionable bargains. But that is just what they are not. The lack of education leaves them ignorant as to the means of escape, and though Mr. Sen's article is eminently readable, it is just as valueless in the way of constructive criticism or helpful suggestion. He stands in the way of the solution of the probem and takes his stand on the existing law, which is absolutely useless for the purpose for which it was enacted. True there is the Insolvency Court and rules as to unconscionable bargains. They are sometimes resorted to by those who can afford the assistance of a pleader, or who of their own knowledge are acquainted with procedure. But to the great bulk of the indebted they are absolutely unknown and those who have most need of them have least recourse to them. The only remedy is to strike at the root of the evil and to put a positive and immediate stop to the malpractices which Mr. Kemp relentlessly exposed and condemned.

OUR ROYAL VISITOR. THE German Crown Prince, whom we welcome to-day, as more than half an Englishman, rather than as the representative of a foreign and more or less friendly Power, is touring for his own private pleasure and instruction, not carrying any message to India, or to any section of its vast communities. We congratulate our German fellow-exiles, to whom we have long extended the hospitality of domicile, and who have for so many years laboured side by side with us in honourable competition, on the visit of their Prince. And we congratulate his Imperial Highness on the fact that he will this morning be greeted by as excellent a representative body of sons of the Fatherland as could be found either inside or outside Berlin. Special opportunities have been afforded them to meet and greet their Prince, who must at once feel that he has not come among strangers. Fellow-subjects of his Imperial Father will raise their "hochs" and our own countrymen will join them; for whatever may be the relations between Britishers and Germans in the home countries, here, at all events they have ever been of the most cordial. They are with us in the clubs; they are with us in all social and public functions; they are members of our Chambers of Commerce and their names appear on the lists of representatives on our public bodies. Moveover in times of danger and trouble they have stood by us and have carried British arms and worn British uniform, and are as ready as anyone of us to assist in upholding British prestige in India whenever occasion may require it. There is no necessity to turn back the pages of history to the days of the Mutiny and recall the Foreign Legion, for they have shown, and show every day, that we and they are of one race; that our interests are theirs and theirs ours; that blood is thicker than water. The Crown Prince will be cordially greeted for their sakes as well as because he is a nephew of our late King and a cousin of the reigning King-Emperor, and the visit would, if it were possible, bind our friendship even closer, for it will serve to remind both German and Britisher of our common origin and common interest.

DR. EMIL REICH. DR. EMIL REICH, whose sudden death is reported, was a writer on a variety of subjects—among them on the British Indians in South Africa and on German aspirations. Conscious of no bias against the Germans, he was their severest modern critic and at the time relations were somewhat strained between Germany and England, he did, perhaps, more than any other foreigner to foster mutual dislike and suspicion. Yet he wrote a eulogy on the Kaiser, describing him as a man of ripe, sober and substantial judgment. On all outstanding questions he credited him with being undoubtedly the best informed individual in existence. "He knows all the great States and Nations of Europe from personal contact with them; and he speaks their languages and knows their history intimately; he is constantly kept up to the mark, and to give just one instance, twelve experienced men of his cabinet never stop paying the minutest attention to all military movements and military resources of the British all the world over. The French President, or his leading ministers; the Emperor-King of Austria-Hungary; or the King of Italy, cannot, in point of real information on European politics, in any way compare with the Kaisef." According to the late doctor juris, the real reason why many people fail to appreciate the Kaiser aright, is his constant making of speeches. Englishmen dislike words, more especially spoken words, added Dr. Reich, but the Kaiser is a born orator, speaks naturally very well and even the style of his addresses, delivered on the spur of the moment, is quite remarkable. Such is the father of our visitor; and "like father, like son" probably. But he will not make many speeches, and beyond responding to a toast here or there and proposing another there will be no opportunity of judging whether oratory is hereditary in the German Royal Family.

RUSSIAN LAND SETTLEMENT. A LENGTHY report has been published in St. Petersburg, giving the results of the stupendous tour undertaken by the Ministers Stolipin and Krivoshein through some of the wildest parts of Russia in the interests of the Agrarian Settlement scheme. From this report it appears that in the past fifteen years nearly three million souls have migrated from the central provinces of European Russia to Siberia, and have settled on the land there. About half that number have been accounted for in the last three years. In all the years during which Russian migration to Siberia has been in progress, only about four million souls settled in Siberia. The numbers that have returned dissatisfied with what they found in the new country, do not amount to more than 10 per cent. of the whole, and of that 10 per cent. two-thirds were "chance-migrants", i.e., men who had resolved to risk everything, and set out for unknown lands without securing the permission of the authorities which entitles the migrants to share in the privileges and bounty given by the Government for the regular migrants, who, of course, are more or less selected men, or rather, families.

The Hon'ble Mr. Murray Hammick met with a serious accident at Madras on Sunday evening. It seems that in turning the handle of his motor it suddenly flung back, striking him on the wrist with violence and breaking it in two places.

A gold medal has been awarded to Kunveri Shri Mavhark Un Verba, of Bhavnagar, at the Allahabad Exhibition. This lady plays well on the sitar, and her phonographic sitar records have been a source of entertainment in the Ladies' Court. Her embroidery is also very highly spoken of.

THE Governor of the French Settlements in India is paying a visit to Madras. He dined at Government House on Monday night, and attended the State Ball on Tuesday evening leaving that day for Mahe.

It is understood that efforts are being made to persuade Her Highness, the Begum Sahib of Bhopal, to preside at the Ladies' Conference to be held in connection with the Social Conference at Allahabad during Christmas week. It is also proposed to have a conference of the Bharat Shuddhi Sabha, of which Pandit Rambhoj Duttchandhri is the President, during Christmas week at Allahabad and Sarada Charan Mitra, an ex-Judge of the Calcutta High Court, will be asked to preside.

THE proposal of the Burma Government in regard to the reorganisation of the Chief Court staff has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State in the following appointments:—Deputy Registrar and Clerk of the Crown on salary of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,200, one Muster and Referee on Rs. 700 to Rs. 900 per month, and two Assistant Registrars on Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 each. The appointments will take effect from the 22nd November, the re-opening date of the Court after the long vacation.

SIR HARVEY and Lady Adamson entertained at Government House, Rangoon, Mrs. and Col. Peile C. I. E., who retires from the service after having been nearly twenty years Inspector General of Police, Burma. The Lieut-Governor in proposing the health of Colonel Peile referred to his excellent service the length of which was marked not by the slackening of efforts in the promotion of efficiency, but by steady progress so that the work of the department to-day compares favourably with that in any other province in India.

FOR some time past the subjects of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore have been praying their Sovereign to connect Trivandrum by means of a railway with Quilon. The extension of South Indian Railway to Quilon from Tinnevelly opened at the end of 1904 has not been a financial success the State being the loser. An extension from Quilon to Trivandrum was intended. The survey was undertaken one year ago and more than half of it has been completed. So far no engineering difficulties have cropped up. It is expected that the extension will be complete in a couple of years. This extension to Trivandrum is likely to make the Quilon line a financial success.

REUTER cables that a fifth death has occurred as the result of the Willesden accident.

PRINCE ALEXANDER of Teck has received a donation of £100 from Queen Alexandra for the Prince Francis of Teck Memorial Fund for the endowment of the Middlesex Hospital. The gift was accompanied by her Majesty's best wishes for the success of the appeal and the prosperity of the institution.

THE inhabitants of Mende, in the Auvergne, are seriously perturbed by the falling birthrate of their district. In accordance with universal civilised usage, says a Home paper, they have founded a league about it, which has set about its work in a most businesslike manner and without fear of humourists. Every bachelor in the place has been sent a circular in which he is earnestly urged, on patriotic grounds, to get married without delay. To help him, a list is appended with the names of 200 ladies of eighteen years and upwards, who are prepared to risk matrimony. Their addresses are given, and at the end of the list is the interesting announcement that the League have also 27 other ladies on their records, who, however, do not wish their names to be published. The only flaw in the circular, and that, it is to be feared, will be a serious one in French opinion, is that no hint is given as to the amounts of the ladies' dowries.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, Nov. 25.

BOTH the Oxford and Cambridge cross-country packs were racing on Saturday, the near approach of the inter-'Varsity race making serious work a necessity. The Dark Blues were opposed by the Thomas Hare and Hounds, the oldest paperchasing club in the country, and though the visitors supplied the first man home in J. F. Worsley, the team honours went to Oxford by 24 points to 31.

The Cantabs were more severely tried, as they had a visit from the Highgate Harriers, the present Southern Counties Champions. While the visitors were not at full strength, they managed to win by 24 points to 31, and one of the Londoners in W. H. Brooks headed the field at the end.

Another interesting inter-club race on Saturday was that between the Surrey A. C. and the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers at Aldershot. The Army Champions were not strong enough for the visitors however, who won by 55 points to 83, and also supplied the first man home in A. Tedder, Pte. Cook, the Army champion, finished about 80 yards behind, but as he is a professional, his position was not officially counted, or the losers would not have been beaten by such a big margin.

AN OLD PAD.

The death of Jack White removes another link with the palmy days of pedestrianism. The deceased was second to none when in his prime, one of his best performances being when he won the ten miles championship in 1863. He and Bill Lang made the pace so warm that "Deerfoot" was run to a standstill in 3 1-2 miles, white records commenced to go from that stage. Lang was settled at 6 1-2 miles, and White won at his leisure in 52 mins. 14 secs. During the race he ran 5 miles in 24 mins. 40 secs., 6 miles in 29 mins. 50 secs. and 7 miles in 34 mins. 45 secs., all of which still stand as world's bests.

BOXING.

The arrival of Bill Lang of Australia in London will lead to more activity among the heavy-weight brigade. The visitor creates a good impression, and sportsmen are anxious to see him in harness. He may first try conclusions with Bomb. Wells, and as Tommy Burns and Sam Langford are expected to meet here next spring, the respective winners will no doubt come together.

The most important match recently was the go between Sam McVea and Jim Johnson at Paris last Saturday. This was a more serious encounter than is usually seen between coloured men, and up to the nineteenth round there was little in it. Mc Vea then got in a blow which nearly knocked out his rival, and though Johnson hung on gamely for another round, he could not ward off defeat, the end coming in the twenty-first round.

BILLIARDS.

It will be recalled that following G. Gray's challenge to the world, M. Inman offered to accept conditionally. The Londoner wanted too much, however, with the result that Messrs Riley, who control Gray's engagements, gave notice that they declined to consider any further offer from Inman. The latter has since greatly modified his terms, and again offered to meet Gray, but as Messrs. Riley say neither they nor Gray are open to treat with him on any terms, the prospects of a match are not bright, Inman will now try to make capital out of this, but it is entirely his own fault that he is placed in such a position.

Gray still continues to show great form and in the early part of the week he made a break of 1,140 which is only three short of his record, and the third time he has exceeded the thousand since he came to England.

Diggle looked to be well beaten by Harverson when they entered on the last day's play of their heat of the Soho Square tournament. He finished splendidly, however, and by scoring 1,458 while his rival made 413, won on the post by 236 points.

Inman (rec. 1,000) and Reece (rec. 2,250) are having a great struggle in the fourth heat of the tournament. Inman caught his rival on Tuesday, but since then Reece has virtually held his own, so that a fine finish is probable.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Rugby football has made considerable progress in Army circles lately, and the victory of the Army and Navy team over Oxford and Cambridge at Twickenham, on Wednesday, will do much good. The 'Varsity men were favourites, but did not stay so well as the Service men in the heavy going and were beaten in the last minute—16 points to 13.

Some of Saturday's fixtures produced remarkable struggles, in which the issue was only determined during the last few minutes of the game. For instance, Neale scored a try right at the end of the county championship match between Gloucestershire and Somerset, which enabled the former to win by 12 points to 11. Alike happening (and score) was seen in the Yorkshire vs. Lancashire match, Harrison's try in the last moments enabling Yorkshire to win. As Cornwall and Devon also played a draw, 6 points all, it will be seen that recent county matches have provided some exciting football.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL.

It was a happy idea to arrange a football match for Thanksgiving day between teams of sailors from the United States battleships Idaho and Vermont. Very few home footballers have had the chance to see the American game, consequently the fixture at the Crystal Palace aroused much interest. The weird padded clothing and ear and nose guards were of particular interest, as also were the code of signals by which the rival captains instructed their men what form of play next to try. The visitors gave an interesting exhibition and although not playing for "keeps", put quite enough vigour into it to well earn their turkey and cranberry sauce, which are de rigeur with all good Americans on Thanksgiving day.

"SOCCER."

Once a team loses an unbeaten record, other reverses follow quickly. This was again demonstrated at Kilmarnock on Saturday, when Clyde went under by 5 goals to 2. Such a defeat is startling and has led to Glasgow Rangers going to the head of the Scottish League table with 24 points for 14 games. Aberdeen claim the same number, but have a worse goal average, while Clyde are a point worse off.

The big match of the English League was the Sunderland and Newcastle United encounter on the latter's ground. Considering the L. R. Roose, Sunderland's amateur goalkeeper, broke his wrist a quarter of an hour from the finish, it was a downright good performance for the Wearsiders to make a draw of it (1—1). This was greatly due to Bridgett, who went into goal and played like a hero. No fewer than 60,000 spectators attended the match and the result enabled Sunderland to retain their unbeaten record, Aston Villa, holders of the League championship, are now coming to the fore, as, with a record of 18 points for 12 games, they are only two points behind Sunderland and Manchester United, both of which have played one more match than the "Villa."

Before finishing with League matters, a word of praise is due Chelsea for a brilliant win (3—1) on visiting West Bromwich Albion for a Second Division match. As Clapton Orient also won (1—0) when visiting the Birmingham City team, the two London clubs did well on Saturday. Clapton Orient now top the table with 18 points for 14 games, Chelsea, 15 for 11 also figuring high.

THE TURF.

The saying that money gets money would appear to be borne out by the success of Mr. W.K. Vanderbuilt on the French Turf. His winnings during the 1910 season amount to £40,750 and the total for six years comes to £210,680. The latter sum represents a new record, the previous highest total won in six successive seasons being Mr. Blanc's £215,500 from 1904 to 1909 inclusive. Touching on French racing, Mr. Vanderbuilt's American jockey has ridden 156 winners during the season, which is the best on record for France, and he again heads the list of winning jockeys.

It is certain that the winning jockeys' list in England will also be headed by a visitor, F. Wootten and D. Maher being well ahead of the nearest home rider. More on this head can wait over until next week, however, when the curtain will have rung down on the flat racing season of 1910.

RACING.

Frost stopped racing in some parts early in the week, but a change led to better conditions for the wind-up at Manchester. The opening day was a great one for the Wootton family, as Frank rode three winners and Stanley one, whilst Mr. Wootton's Gay Bachelor secured the Brackley Handicap.

Another successful owner was Mr. Lytham, whose colours were carried to victory in three successive events.

IN GENERAL.

C. Dawson has been playing exhibition matches against Lovejoy during the week, and appears to retain much of his old form.

Pat O'Keef wants to arrange a boxing match with Ian Hague of Maxborough.

Golf matches between J. H. Taylor of England and J. Gassiat of France at Chantilly recently, ended in honour easy, each winning in turn.

The recent cycle shows at Olympia and the Agricultural Hall show that makers are now turning their attention to the all-weather machine, and celluloid-covered handles, aluminium pedals, and enamelled cranks, instead of the usual bright plate may soon become general with hard riders.

Catford beat Oxford University (7—5) and Glamorganshire defeated (8—6) Gloucestershire in lacrosse matches last Saturday.

The International "soccer" match between teams of English and Irish amateurs ended in favour of Ireland (3—2) the first of Ireland over England on the Association football field.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN BRITAIN.

Difficulties from Lack of Funds.

THE following letter from Mr. L. Robertson, I. C. S., Secretary to Government of Bombay, General Department, has been sent to the Secretary to the Bombay Provincial Advisory Committee for Indian Students, and is now issued as a Government paper:—

I am directed to address you on the subject of the necessity of spreading as widely as possible a knowledge of the difficulties which Indian students often experience in the United Kingdom, if they are not provided with sufficient funds.

Of the young Indians who go every year to England the great majority have acquired some measure of education before their arrival, and the object of their visit is to complete their studies. The greater number go to qualify themselves for a call to the Bar, because a call to the English Bar enables them to get admittance to the legal profession in India upon easier terms than they could in this country. Others are attracted by the facilities for higher education which are offered by the Universities of Great Britain, and a small but increasing number go to study the industries and technical processes of manufacture of Western Europe. It has been found on inquiry that among these young men there are some who go with no very clearly defined aim, in the hope that amid the riches and manifold activities of Europe, they may somehow or other find means to support themselves in that country, and they calculate that familiarity with Europe will enable them to find something to do in their own country upon their return. It seems probable that the hoped for material advantages to be gained from visiting Europe will attract Indians there in increasing numbers.

In addition to this stimulus, an organisation has recently been established in this country with the object of facilitating visits to England. It is called the Calcutta Scientific Industrial Association, and it provides Indian students with passages to England; but it does not appear that the Association undertakes responsibility for their maintenance there, and in certain cases passages appear to have been found for students who had no definite means of support assured to them from any source. It is necessary to point out that there is practically no chance of these young men being able to provide for themselves by their own exertions. Some of them are driven to pitiable straits in their efforts to make a living, and it is reported that one of them, an educated man (an undergraduate), acted as a showman to a tea company and stood in front of the doors as an advertisement, and that out of 13 or 14 known cases only three succeeded in getting employment or some sort of income in England.

It is true that a majority of the Indian student population in England are supported by regular remittances from their parents or guardians, but even among them cases of destitution occasionally arise; the death or sickness of the breadwinner, an unexpected law-suit or the failure of the monsoon, whereby tenants are unable to pay their usual rents, any one of these mishaps may prevent the family from forwarding the monthly or quarterly remittance, and when this disaster occurs the Indian student, with few acquaintances in England and slender credit, is brought to the verge of destitution. Such cases are not infrequent.

With the view of giving a warning of the danger which Indian students run of getting stranded in England if not supplied with sufficient funds I am to suggest to the Committee that endeavours may be made to give as wide publicity as possible, among those interested, to the difficulties which Indian students are apt to experience if they are not provided with sufficient funds, and that all possible steps may be taken to diffuse a correct idea of the conditions under which Indian students live in England. With the object of supplying the Committee with concrete examples by which to enforce their advice, information relating to actual instances of distress will be furnished to them as they occur, but it must be understood that the Committee are not expected to deal with the particular cases thus brought to their notice. Cases of destitution would have to be dealt with by other means.

BRIDGE BUILDING IN AFGHANISTAN.

Schemes Sanctioned by the Amir.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, DEC. 13.

Letters received from Kabul last week state that Mr. Halliday, of Messrs. Burn and Company, Howrah, is building a bridge in Kohistan to the north of the capital. The bridge over the Nilab river had been taken in hand, the ironwork being on its way from Peshawar. The site for another bridge, 24 miles away, was being inspected as the estimates had been already asked for.

The Amir is apparently determined to improve the roads and trade-routes in the hill country, south of the Hindu Kush.

NEW STATION AT WADHWAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
BHAVNAGAR, DEC. 13.

It has been definitely decided to build a new station at Wadhwan junction at a cost of Rs. 2,50,000 half a mile towards Lakhtar from the present station. The B. G. J. P. and Morvi will pay their shares proportionately. There will be three platforms to accommodate three passenger trains. Only one passenger train will run on the Sihore-Palitana Railway, and not two as was proposed.

The death is recorded of Mrs. McMaster, wife of the late Colonel McMaster and mother of Mr. Bryce McMaster, Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Abkari. The late Mrs. McMaster only recently returned from England, where she had spent a year.

Major-General J. B. Wood, at present appointed to the Fifth Division, will be transferred as General Officer Commanding the Ninth Division, when Sir James Wolfe-Murray retires on the 28th of February. General Wood was on the half-pay list from, which he has been appointed to a Division.

In connection with the recent theft of eleven rifles from Lucknow Cantonments, altogether, six Kabulis have been arrested, on suspicion. One is alleged to be a notorious rifle thief. Rifles theft are also reported from Bareilly and Meerut.

The task of designing the Coronation robes and Court dresses for the Coronation of the King has been entrusted to Mr A. Shaw, of Gray's who was until recently an assistant clerk in the office of the Orcet District Executive Committee.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

"AN OUTRAGE ON DEMOCRACY."

MR. BALFOUR ON CHANCES OF PARLIAMENT BILL.

"THE GOVERNMENT'S BRAND NEW DEVICE."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 13.

The constitution of the parties up-to-date:—

Unionists	**240**
Liberals	**193**
Labour	**37**
Nationalists	**66**

The party gains have been :—

Unionist	**23**
Liberal	**19**
Labour	**4**
Nationalist	**1**

Election results :—

CAMBRIDGESSHIRE, NEWMARKET.

Sir C. Rose, (L) 4,786
G. Verrall, (U).....4,387

Liberal majority 399

Liberal gain.

Previous Election, 1910—G H Verrall (U) 4,752; Sir C D Rose (L) 4,632; U majority, 120.

CORNWALL, BODMIN.

Lt. Gen. Sir R. Pole-Carew, (U) 5,121
Foot, (L) 4,980

Unionist majority..... 141

Unionist gain.

Previous Election, 1910—C A Greenfell (L) 5,133; Lieut-General Sir R Pole-Carew (U) 5,083; L majority, 50.

DEVONSHIRE, TORQUAY.

Burn (U) 5,101
Sir F. Layland-Barrrat (L).....4,971

Unionist majority.....230

Unionist gain.

Previous Election, 1910—Sir F Layland-Barratt (L) 5,104; Sir H Buller Lopes (U) 5,093; L majority, 11.

ESSEX SOUTH-EAST.

J. Kirkwood, (U) 10,108
Burrows, (L) 8,891

Unionist majority.....1,217

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—Capt J H Morrison-Kirkwood (U) 11,199; Rowland Whitehead (L) 9,288; U majority, 1,911.

GLAMORGANSHIRE EAST.

Edwards, (L).....9,088
Gaskell, (U).....5,603
Stanton, (Lab).....4,675

Liberal majority 3,485

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—Sir Alfred Thomas (L) 14,721; F H Gaskell (U) 5,727; L majority, 8,994.

HEREFORDSHIRE SOUTH.

Capt. Clive, (U).....4,748
H. Webb (L).....4,627

Unionist majority..... 121

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—Capt P A Clive (U) 5,073; H Webb (L) 4,678; U majority, 395.

LANCASHIRE, NORTH LONSDALE.

G. Haddock, (U) 4,140
J. Bliss. (L).....4,066

Unionist majority 74

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—George B Haddock (U) 4,281; J Bliss (L) 4,212; U majority, 69.

LANCASHIRE, GORTON.

J. Hodge, (Lab) 7,840
H. White, (U).....7,187

Labour majority 653

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—J Hodge (Lab) 7,807; H White (U) 7,334; Lab. majority, 473.

LANCASHIRE, ROSSENDALE.

Rt. Hon. L. Harcourt. (L).....6,619
Hoyle, (U) 5,206

Liberal majority 1,413

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—Rt Hon Lewis Harcourt (L)7,185; J R Kebty-Fletcher (L) 4,695; A K Bulley (Suffragist) 639; L. majority, 2,490.

LANCASHIRE, SOUTHPORT.

Major White, (U) 7,467
Woodcock (L).....6,798

Unionist majority..... 669

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—Major Dalrymple White (U) 7,637; Baron de Forest (L) 7,218; U. majority, 421.

LANCASHIRE, HEYWOOD.

H. Cawley, (L).....5,430
Hutchinson, (U).....4,641

Liberal majority 789

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—Harold Cawley (L) 6,809; Capt Manningham Mervyn Buller (U) 4,750; L. majority, 1,059.

MIDDLESEX, TOTTENHAM.

F. Aldon, (L).....12,046
E. Sturdy, (U) 10,945

Liberal majority..... 1,101

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—Percy Alden (L) 12,302; E V Sturdy (U) 11,787; L. majority, 515.

MIDDLESEX, BRENTFORD.

Lord A. Compton (U).....9,199
Lobjoit (L) 6,124

Unionist majority.....3,075

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—Lord A F Compton (U) 10,675; Dr V H Rutherford (L) 6,819; U. majority, 3,856.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, MANSFIELD.

A. B. Markham (L) 11,388
Cokerell (U)..... 7,183

Liberal majority 4,200

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—A B Markham (L) 12,622; J G D Campbell (U) 4,382; L. majority, 8,240.

OXFORDSHIRE-WOODSTOCK.

A. Ramersley, (U).....4,773
E Bennett (L) 4,381

Unionist majority 392

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—A St G Hammersley (U) 5,098; E N Bennett (L) 4,378; U majority, 720.

SURREY, REIGATE.

Col. Rawson, (U).....7,720
Goldberg,(L).....5,204

Unionist majority 2,516

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—Col R H Rawson (U) 8,339; H C Brodie (L) 5,715; U majority, 2,624.

SUSSEX, RYE.

G. Courthope, (U) 6,671
St. J. Hutchinson, (L) 4,461

Unionist majority.....2,210

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—G L Courthope (U) 7,352; St J Hutchinson (L) 4,750; U majority, 8,602.

SOMERSET, BRIDGWATER.

R. Sanders, (U) 5,160
H. Hicks, (L) 3,779

Unionist majority 1,381

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—R A Sanders (U) 5,575; Harold Hicks (L) 3,896; U majority, 1,679.

STAFFORDSHIRE NORTH-WEST.

A. Stanley, (Lab).....8,125
Gruyther, (U).....4,940

Labour majority 3185

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—A Stanley (Lab) 8,566; G Nugent (U) 5,754; Lab majority 2,812.

STADFFODSHIRE NORTH-WEST.

A. Stanley (Lab)..... 8,125
Gruyther (U)..... 4,940

Labour majority..... 3,155

No change,

Previous Election, 1910—Albert Stanley (Lab) 8,566; G Nugent (U) 5,754; Lab majority, 2,812.

SHROPSHIRE, OSWESTRY.

W. Bridgeman, (U).....4,867
E. Powell, (L).....4,121

Unionist majority 746

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—W C Bridgeman (U) 5,003; E Powell (L) 4,379; U majority, 624.

YORKSHIRE, HALLAMSHIRE.

J. Wadsworth (Lab).....8,707
Smith, (U) 5,837

Labour majority..... 2,870

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—J Wadsworth (Lab) 10,193; S Timmis (U) 6,185; Lab majority, 4,008.

J. Gordon, (U) has been re-elected for South Londonderry.

Previous Election, 1910—J Gordon (U) 3,985; Dr S R Keightley (L) 3,678; U-majority, 307.

McGhee, (N) has gained Mid-Tyrone from the Unionists.

Previous Election, 1910—Gerald Brunskill (U) 2,475; J Valentine (N) 2,070; G Murnaghan (Ind N) 1,244; U majority 405.

J. Muldoon (N) has been re-elected for East Wicklow.

Previous Election, 1910—John Muldoon (N) unopposed.

E. Crean, (Ind. N) has been re-elected for South-East Cork.

Previous Election, 1910—Eugene Crean (Ind N) 2,300; J M Burke (N) 1,757; Ind N majority, 543.

"One of the Greatest Crimes in History."

LONDON, DEC. 13.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Dartford, said that the Government were living in a fool's paradise, if they thought that the country would acquiesce in the brand new device of Single Chamber Government. He was not prepared to admit that the Parliament Bill would become law, even if the Radicals got a majority.

"But," Mr. Balfour added, "if it becomes law, that will not end matters. The Unionists will not submit to a preposterous scheme, which is merely an ingenious device to pass the Home Rule Bill."

The Government's silence on Home Rule until five hundred seats had been decided, was an outrage on democracy. If Home Rule were passed within a couple of years, which he doubted, it would constitute one of the greatest crimes in history. Nothing better proved the the necessity for a Second Chamber and a Referendum.

Home Rule and Religion.

LONDON, DEC. 13.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at Newtown, ridiculed the Home Rule scare. No measure of Home Rule would ever give the Irish Parliament the slightest power over religion. The Government's Home Rule Bill would contain a clause to prevent the establishment of any religion, either Catholic or Protestant.

Mr. Asquith, at Bury St. Edmunds, declared that the Government's Irish policy remained as he had stated in his speech at the Albert Hall a year ago. The outcry against this policy was intended to blind the electors to the simplest and clearest issue ever presented to the Democracy. If ever there was a Referendum it was the present election.

Speaking at Machynlleth, Mr. Lloyd George said that the Government's majority was enough to bury the House of Lords.

Mr. Winston Churchill, at Parkstone (Dorset), said that this third successive triumph had placed Mr. Asquith in a position of exceptional power at the head of a united Coalition, surrounded by an absolutely harmonious Cabinet. He hoped that the Coronation year would be a season of amity and concord among all parties, not excluding Ireland.

LATER.

Polling takes place in forty-two divisions today, including those of Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Pease. Most interesting contests are in the constituencies of Egremont, Ashburton, Brigg, Stowmarket and Partick.

"DAILY CHRONICALE" SUED FOR LIBEL.

Unionist Candidate Awarded Damages.

LONDON, DEC. 13.

The Jury has awarded Mr. Simmons, the unsuccessful Unionist candidate for St. Georges in East division in the January election, £5,000 damages for libel against the "Daily Chronicle" which suggested that Mr. Simmons, when member of County Council, helped to throw 3,000 men out of employment and voted three times against feeding poor children. Counsel contended that the publication had prevented his election.

GREEK ELECTIONS.

M. Venizelos Wins a Majority.

LONDON, DEC. 13.

The elections to the Greek Chamber to revise the constitution have resulted in a victory of M. Venizelos whose estimated majority is 300.

LATE KING OF SIAM.

Prohibition of Cremation Ceremonies.

LONDON, DEC. 13.

Reuter wires from Bangkok that King Chulalongkorn left a rescript forbidding cremation ceremonies in his case owing to the wasteful expenditure which accorded ill with the modern status of the country.

DACOITS IN SIAM.

Forest Officer Reported Murdered.

LONDON, DEC. 12.

A telegram from Bangkok states that Mr. Miller, an English employee in the Bombay-Burmah Corporation, has been murdered by dacoits up-country. Another Englishman was wounded.

LONDON, DEC. 13.

A "Daily Mail" telegram from Bangkok states that Mr. Miller, who was murdered in Siam, was carrying specie when he was attacked by the robbers. The other Englishman, who was wounded, was named Hutchinson.

[The gentleman referred to in this telegram is Mr. E. P. Miller, a forest officer in the service of the Bombay-Burma Corporation in Siam. On inquiry at the Bombay Offices of the Company, we were informed that no intimation of such an occurrence had been received, and pending further information the Bombay branch entertained doubts as to the truth of the report.]

FLOGGING IN RUSSIAN PRISONS.

Enquiry Ordered.

LONDON, DEC. 13.

Reuter telegraphs from St. Petersburg that the Opposition in the Duma called attention to flogging scandles in convict prisons at Zarantui and Vologda, mentioning numerous suicides to escape flogging, including that of Sazonoff, the assassin of Plehve.

An Official statement explains that revolutionary organisations collected large sums to arrange a wholesale flight of political prisoners and sent poisons to murder the warders. The prisoners decided on a hunger strike to enforce the abolition of flogging and thereupon fifty-nine were flogged. An enquiry has been ordered.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

Rain again Stops Play.

LONDON, DEC. 13.

A telegram from Sydney states that rain has again stopped play in the test match.

LORD AND LADY MINTO.

Arrival in London.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 12.

Lord and Lady Minto arrived at Victoria station at 5-50 this evening, and were welcomed by a large and distinguished gathering. Sir Arthur Bigge, representing King George, presented an autograph letter from His Majesty.

The assemblage included Lord Morley, Lord Crewe, all the Members of the Council of India, many officials of the India Office, Lord Roberts, the Duke and Duchess of Rutland, Lord Middleton, Lord Cromer, Lord Ravelstoke, Lord Reay, the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, Sir Mancherji Bhownagree, Lord George Hamilton, and Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, representing Lord Lansdowne.

Viscountess Crichton was borne along the platform in a carrying chair, this being her first appearance since her serious hunting accident. She was warmly greeted by Lady Minto. Lord and Lady Minto then drove to the house they have taken in Audley Street.

THE TRANSVAAL INDIANS.

Solution of Problem within Sight.

LONDON, DEC. 13.

Mr. Ritch, Secretary of the British India Committee, who has returned from South Africa, in an interview with Reuter, said there appears to be an earnest desire and indeed a definite intention in South Africa to settle the Indian problem. There is reason to believe that the Transvaal law will be repealed and replaced by a law similar to that of Australia applying equally to all races which can be so administered as to exclude Asiatics. The Registration law would also be repealed.

This would be a perfectly satisfactory solution to the Transvaal Indians. The adoption of this policy, Mr. Ritch went on, must react healthily throughout South Africa and improve the position of Indians in the Cape and Natal.

He mentioned incidentally that there was a deliberate movement on the part of white traders in the Cape to refuse renewals of trading licenses to old established Indian shopkeepers.

He concluded by detailing the sufferings of the Indians who arrived on board the "Sultan." All were respectable Madrasis and were ordered back to India although it was subsequently shown that none ought to have been deported nor would have been if the Transvaal Government had taken the trouble to investigate their cases.

VIENNA CABINET RESIGNS.

Defection of the Poles, the Cause.

LONDON, DEC. 12.

A telegram from Vienna states that the Cabinet has resigned, owing to the defection of the Poles on an internal question, depriving it of its majority.

CROW'S NEST COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

Death Roll Reaches Thirty-one.

LONDON, DEC. 13.

The number of dead recovered in the colliery explosion at Crow's Nest, Alberta, has now reached thirty-one.

A LADY OBTAINS DAMAGES.

LONDON, DEC. 13.

A daughter of Lord Knollys has obtained £500 damages from the "John Bull" for stating that she eloped with an officer.

MRS. FRENCH-SHELDON.

Report of Death Corrected.

LONDON, DEC. 13.

The *Times* corrects its yesterday's announcement of the death of Mrs. French-Sheldon, who has passed the crisis in her attack of pleurisy and congestion of the lungs and is making satisfactory progress.

THE UNITED PROVINCES EXHIBITION.

Aviation Trials to be Held Next Week.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 13.

The Committee of Management of the United Provinces Exhibition have reduced the admission fee to four annas on all Wednesdays to enable the poorer classes to visit the grounds. The first edition of the Official Handbook has been published. It contains descriptive accounts of the various courts and amusements, and serves as a good guide to the Exhibition. Miss Gauhar Jahan of Calcutta, prima donna, is giving a series of concerts here. Among the amusements that have been well patronised is a joy-wheel, which proved of great attraction at the recent Brussels Exhibition. Mr. Kain, who has had much experience in Continental exhibitions, has been brought over from Vienna by the Committee especially to take charge of the working of the wheel. Aeroplanes are now on view for a fee of one rupee, and the first flight will take place from the Exhibition grounds on Tuesday next. The aviators, Messrs. Picquet and Davis, have been busy the last few days in experimenting and arranging everything for the flight.

By arrangement between the General Secretaries of two bodies the Social Conference will be held on the 29th instant and the Industrial Conference on the 30th December.

THE BAKRI-ID RIOTS.

Disturbances Quelled.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 13.

The Bakri-Id sacrifices at Calcutta proceeded quietly on Tuesday morning and there has been no disturbance of any kind. The troops are still on duty, but the guards are now being reduced.

LATER.

The Kurbani ceremony at the Amratola and Chitpore Mosques was carried out this morning without any disturbance. Five cows were brought in quietly last night and slaughtered this morning.

The Kabuli Envoy and the Persian Consul were out this morning, and visited the Chitpore Mosque, which is largely attended by Kabulis and took an undertaking from the latter that there would be no disturbance, so far as they were concerned. All the main thoroughfares are guarded by troops and police, so that there was no possibility of any rioting occurring.

A body of Kabulis held a sword-dance on the Maidan facing the Hall and Anderson's Shop up to 11 a.m. No disturbances had occurred in the areas, where there has been so much in evidence since Friday last.

DANGER OF MILL-HANDS' RISING.

In consequence of information conveyed to the Police Authorities to the effect that the Howrah and Seebpore mill-hands were preparing to join the agitation, arrangements were made on the Howrah bridge to intercept them. Two maxim guns were placed on the Howrah bridge in charge of detachments of the Maxim Corps, besides the Naval Volunteers, the Engineer Company and the Cossipore Artillery. The crossing of Harrison and Strand Roads, facing Howrah Bridge, was held by three sections of the Royal West Kent Regiment, in command of a Colour-Sergeant.

The entire length of Harrison Road, and all the streets, lanes and approaches to the Amratolla Mosque, were held by detachments from the Royal West Kent Regiment, each picket being in charge of a Sergeant. There were also present on Harrison Road the Cycle Corps Detachments of the Cossipore Artillery, the Naval Volunteers and a half company of the Engineer Corps with maxim guns and the Calcutta Police Force. During the early hours of last night, the Field Officer visited the different pickets and instructed the Sergeants in charge not to allow their men to fire on the mob unless ordered by the Officer Commanding, or, in cases of necessity, caused by large crowds rushing the positions. It was also left to the discretion of the detachment commanders to fix bayonets in cases of need. Troops and Volunteers were patrolling in the streets and large Camp fires were lighted.

MAHOMEDAN RELIGIOUS CEREMONY.

The streets were otherwise deserted, until the early hours of the morning, when thousands of Moslems flocked to the different mosques in Chitpore Road and Amratolla Lane, where they spent an hour in prayer. After the general service, the Moulvies offered up special prayers for the Viceroy, the Lieutenant Governor and for the Hon. Mr. F. L. Halliday, Police Commissioner, for having interested himself on their behalf. The Mahomedans entered and left the mosque in a quiet and orderly manner.

At 5 o'clock this morning one Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, the Calcutta Light Horse and all available men of the Calcutta Police force arrived on the scene. All approaches to the mosque were doubled and the Hon. Mr. F. L. Halliday, Messrs. Tegart and Halliday, Inspectors, and Inspector Frizzoni, with a strong Police Force, took up their position outside the mosque. After prayers were over, the Mahomedans on leaving the mosque cheered the Hon. Mr. F. L. Halliday. There were altogether five cows killed within the precincts of the mosque. There were no disturbances or outrages of any kind during and after the religious ceremony.

LATER.

A few isolated acts of lawlessness in connection with this morning's celebrations of the Bakri-Id in Calcutta are now reported.

In Mullick Street, a Mahomedan, was knocked over by a brick thrown from above him as he passed. In Cotton Street, a Moslem worshipper had his skull fractured by a lathi blow given by an unrecognised assailant who subsequently escaped. At Belgatchia there was some disturbance about the mosque and certain Hindu constables of the Sealdah Railway Police are under arrest for interfering with the worshippers. A Sikh sepoy, of one of the Native Regiments, is in hospital with injuries, received in a disturbance at the Elbalpur Mosque, where it appears, that he and some companions got in and released some cows.

Riot at Syriam.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 13.

The Bakri-Id festival passed off quietly at Rangoon and the suburbs. But there was a fatal rioting at Syriam at 9 a.m. to-day. Unusual precautions had been taken by the Police to prevent trouble between Hindus and Mahomedans in this district the riot of a few years ago at the time of this particular feast being still fresh in their minds, but this had not prevented disturbances at nine o'clock. Mr. Skinner, D. S. P., proceeded at once to the scene where he discovered a large crowd of Hindus had made preparations to attack the Mahomedan slaughter-house in Syriam village. The Police attempted to break up the gathering and prevent the attack when they met with a determined resistance and attack with sticks and stones, Mr. Thompson, Assistant Superintendent, being rather seriously hurt on the knee with a stone. Finding the Hindus refusing to disperse the police opened fire killing three and wounding a number of others. This caused the attacking crowd to retreat and the charge by the Police resulted in their scattering in every directions. Small crowds continued to gather during the rest of the day, but were quickly dispersed and there was no renewal of hostilities.

RAILWAY OFFICIAL CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 13.

Messrs. S. Resciuddin and R.B. Lall, Barristers, have instituted complaints charging Mr. C. C. Cheeney, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, E. I. Railway, before the Deputy Magistrate of Bankipore.

It was alleged that the complainants went to the Bankipore Railway Station, and Mr. Lall, holding a second-class ticket, entered a first-class compartment. An altercation ensued between the complainants and the accused, in the course of which, it was alleged, that the former were assaulted and insulted.

The Magistrate issued processes against the accused.

AN AUTUMN TOUR IN KASHMIR.

In an Emperor's Garden.

IV.

THOUGH I left the shelter of the dear old "Crimson Creeper" with regret, and plunged somewhat unwillingly into the unknown, yet when I arrived at Achebal, I said to myself, "here at last is the terrestrial paradise I have long sought." Here at length Moore's words seemed appropriate :—

"Who has not heard of the vale of Cashmire,
With its roses the brightest the earth ever gave
Its temples, and grottos, and fountains as clear
As the love-lighted eyes that hang over the wave."

It is vastly to be regretted that the writer of those lines, never visited save in spirit the "Vale of Cashmere," of which he has sung so sweetly. Can he have ever met with such springs and fountains as are to be seen at Achebal? I doubt it, to me, they were a revelation.

Achebal was one of the favourite summer residences of the old Moghul Emperors. Here, Jehangir as was his wont made him a fair garden, laid out water courses, planted spreading chenar trees, and built grottos, arbours and summer palaces. Here, the beautiful Nurmahal used to dwell, and she, as who may doubt it, sat in the grottos, or wandered beside the streams with her Emperor, who worshipped the ground she stood on. Those Imperial rulers of old, if we may believe the records, had an equally happy taste in gardens and in women. For a scene of pure romance and beauty, commend me to this garden. I sit under the shade of the self same trees, which once sheltered the loves of an Emperor and Empress. I watch the fish swimming in the same streams where they used to feed their finny favourites. I hear, as they heard, the sweet song of birds, and the musical murmur of flowing water. As I gaze across the crimson and gold of the autumn foliage to the great snow crowned range of mountains I send a gentle thought back across the centuries to those Royal garden-makers of another race and creed. "Fair Empress," I find myself saying, "you who worshipped beauty even as I do, be not angered, that I, a stranger from a far land, enjoy to-day, what you enjoyed so long ago." No answer, as isever the way, came back from across the boundry line, which divides the generation, only a solitary white butterfly floated by in the sunshine. I sometimes wonder if the thoughts of those who have gone, return to the places they loved best and appear to us in the form of butterflies. An impossible suggestion you say, but in this paradise of delight and beauty all things. I assure you, gentle reader, seem possible. I find when I sit in the Emperor's garden that I am impelled at frequent intervals to go and gaze at the springs at the head of the garden. There are eight springs, four just outside the garden, and four within, and the waters from these springs go forth into all the country side bringing verdure and happiness in their train. It is most fascinating to watch the water bubling up mysteriously from the heart of the rock: Crystal clear it emerges, moves for a while in a quiet eddy, then hurls itself down the water courses with a rollicking light hearted insouciance, which creates a sense of envy in the on-looker. It would be hard to define the inner fascination of a spring. Perhaps it lies in its matchless purity, perhaps in its inevitable and ceaseless movement, which suggests Infinitude.

Some miles to the Eastward a river disappears into a lime-stone fissures, and reappears in the form of these springs. As a river it is quite commonplace, but after its metamorphosis, it becomes all together charming and worthy of worships.

It must not be imagined that my Arcadia cannot boast of human interest "Dekhne ke waste" people, that is to say, sight-seerers, come nearly every day to visit the garden, and according to the custom of the country we invariably exchange civilities. Once a rich Mahomedan merchant rode up followed by quite a large retinue. The whole party settled themselves on the grass under the shade of a chenar tree, and in true bank holiday fashion began to eat their midday meal. One of the retinue produced a huge musical instrument, shaped like a pumpkin, to which was attached a long tapering stem. The musician played and sang so sweetly, that both the birds and I were pleased and the former joined heartily in the chorus. It was quite a scene from the Arabian Nights. The old merchant with his huge white turban, baggy trousers and handsome holiday coat, sat almost knee to knee with the singer, drinking in every sound as though his soul were athirst for music. To complete the picture of Oriental life, two hookahs, and a great brass drinking vessel, with graceful spout and embossed cover, stood in the foreground. This last something to make the curio hunter very envious.

On another occasion a far different party of sightseers entered the garden. One morning I looked up from my book, and saw advancing across the grass, two mysteriously veiled figures, followed by half a dozen children. They were embroidered caps, and underneath the boorks, a shapeless cotton overall almost invariably donned in public by better class Mahomedan women. I saw bright eyes contemplating me through the lattice work, arranged in the boorka so that the wearer may see something of the outside world. Presently, when they had assured themselves that there was nothing more alarming in the garden than a woman, like themselves, they moved towards me, threw back their boorkas, and greeted me in the friendliest fashion. The elder explained that she was the wife of a sub-judge from Srinagar, and that the children belonged to her and that the lady who accompanied her was her kinswoman. The whole party settled themselves on the grass round my deck chair. I saw by their jewels and clothes they were people of importance. Both women had white baggy trousers and the sub-judge's wife wore a pink silk shirt and over that a white embroidered shirt and then a blue velvet jasket worked in gold. Her friend who was distractingly pretty had a white veil edged with green and a jacket of many colours perhaps not unlike Joseph's coat. The sub-judge's wife threw herself full length in the grass, and demanded that her friend should rub her back. The road, she explained over which they had driven was very rough, and in consequence she felt stiff and sore. Later on, the women produced apples and wallnuts from mysterious portion of their clothing, and insisted that I should take part in the feast. Though conversation did not flourish, we sat in the sunshine very happily, till my syah came to say that tea was ready. Then we shook hands all round, and with many salams and expressions of good will, I left the "veiled daughters of Islam", to enjoy the garden, undisturbed by an alien presence.

Behind the garden rises a steep hill, whereon beautiful ceder trees grow, and "herded pines commune and have deep thoughts." Here at times I roam amid the golden undergrowth, when in search of complete solitude. For many a year, the jangle of human voices, had made me deaf to the tones of "creation's wondrous choir." I thought the power of hearing the divine harmony had been left behind, with all the other dear gifts of youth's lost spring time. But, behold, in the shade of that fragrant wood, hidden in the heart of Kashmir, a miracle was wrought. I heard again the voices of Nature, "singing in mystic unison." The birds, the dragon flies and all the winged life which rejoices in the sunlight, unafraid, flew close to me and became as of old my near of kin. Then with a start of pleasure "I noticed all at once that plants could speak," and that the trees like kind stalwart friends were spreading out their arms to bless and shelter me. With a sigh of pleasure I leant closer against the rugged bark and felt no resting place could surpass the Bosom of the Mother. If we creep close, close, to her how often we find that Peace which the world cannot give. To make the moment perfect the air was filled with the music of a hundred streams hurrying by with reckless joyous abandon. Then unsought, from the far off past, the echo of some long forgotten lines came to me.

"Sounds of many waters in harmonious cadence fall,
Silver clear, ceaseless are their voices, but they never pall.
Murmmuringly they whisper the same gentle lula bye
First learnt when on the water's face God's spirit rested nigh."

K. F. G.

On the evening of November 16th, a death from cholera took place in the train coming from Constantinople just as it arrived at Salonika. The forty-eight persons, who had occupied the same carriage, as the deceased, have been more or less carefully isolated, but cases, one of which was fatal, have already occurred amongst them.

"TOLSTOI'S TRACK OF LIGHT."

His Evolution of Thought.

(BY PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.)

THERE are certain great minds who have the merit of embodying in their works the most complete formula of their epoch. In them are summed up the aspirations of the people they belong to. They are the typical representatives of their generation. If they heard a current, it is that none the less which determines their course. The nation venerates them, and they have the right of being made a glory of. Besides they live apart, far from the anxieties of their time, free from the care of the present, their gaze is fixed on the future. Indefatigable seekers in the domain of thought, they trace the track for humanity. These are the heroes. What signifies to them the glory of to-day? Solitary in the midst of a crowd dull of comprehension, they are big enough to project their shadow in the far distance, beyond generations. Such a one is Tolstoi. As in his career, so in his evolution of thought, he passes through three successive stages of development, youth, manhood, and old age. Born a noble and rich youth, he takes part in the wars of the Caucasus and in the defence of Sebastapol. He travels all over Europe, and leads a high life in Moscow and in St. Petersburg. Short tempered and proud he is insolent to Tourguenef. This is a life of freshness of thought, lessness, of innocent gaiety, with an insatiable thirst for affection. In manhood he has faith in humanity and in progress. He preaches common good as the aim of existence. This is the key-note of his ponderous master-pieces, "War and Peace," and "Anna Karenina". The three big volumes of each one of them are a provocation, busy as we are these days. They put us back to the days of the elder Mr. Weller when he drove his coach. The novel must run as does the express we read and ride it in to-day. The first is a tableau of Russian society during the great Napoleonic wars. What an interminable series of episodes, of portraits and of reflections, unfurl around a few fictitious personages! The veritable hero of the episode is Russia in her desperate struggle against the foreigner. The real figures are Napolean, Alexander, Koutouzof Speransky. In that encyclopedia of the Russian world are piled up pell-mell chapters of history, of politics and of philosophy. This comes of the races of the North, the Slav, the Anglo-Saxon and the German, having a genius for the relative, when that of the Latin races is for the absolute. Take Alferi's Merope or Corneille's Horace, and compare, it with Shakespeare's Macbeth or Schiller's Wallenstein. In the first is a central figure with some scarce secondary figures and an action rigidly assigned the limits to. In the second is a tumultuous multitude rushing across successive events, a piece detached out of general life without preparation or mutilation so to say. Anna Karenina is a work in which the author attempts to fix the image of contemporary society. The abstract hero of the book is Duty opposed to the sway of Love. Arrived at old age, the age when the passions go to sleep and development stops, he casts a look behind and sees a poor man of parts whose words ring in his ears. Is it the voice of the conscience within him? Western science with its hard dogmas has done violence to and repelled his mind. He asks of the world more goodness than it contains. This aristocrat, this man of fortune, this great writer takes himself off into the country, writes tales for the moujiks, gives himself up to manual labour, makes shoes, mends frying pans, gives his wealth in charity, preaches popular life and pardon for injuries, interdicts divorces, military service, violence, and resisting the wicked. He has known and practised all the moral miseries of life. He has known all the temptations that "flesh is heir to" and now he stands face to face with Nothingness. "What is for me the sense of life"? he asks. "The law of the world, as based on Christian teachings, and after which I have lived till now is bad."

THE GERMAN PHILOSOPHER NIETZSCHE has put the same question. He sees far too clearly to let the idols of his day stand. His incisive criticism has pulled down all which is venerated in our days. He has not a recipe for happiness, nor a doctrine by which he would like to reform the world. He makes no proselytes. He seeks friends for his ideas only, companions on the way to foot it as he does. What matter if his problems appear arid and his ideas not pleasing. Look to the landscape defiling before you! Admire to singular contour and the warm shades, rejoice at the ardour your interlocutor infuses into his work. He does not ask you to renounce yourself to follow him. Listen to the word of the sage of the forest :—"You say you believe in Zrathoustra? But what signifies Zrathoustra? You are my believers: but what matter all the believers? You had not yet sought yourself, when you found me. This is what all believers do. That is why every faith is mere trifle. Now I order you to cast me away to find your own selves, and it is only when you will have renounced everything that I shall come back to you." Learn to be your ownself, is the first principle of his philosophy. The German philosoper believes he has found a reply to Tolstoi's poser. "The world unjustifiable from a rational point of view, can justify itself as an esthetic phenomenon." This conception would have let Nietzsche live had he remained content with it. But he thinks his thought to its finale, and shows us the superhuman ideal in the far distance, as a type of perfection.

TOLSTOI'S REPLY.

"I was," says Tolstoi in his confession "like one who had lost his way in the forest, and who ran all about to find the way out. Every step misled me more, and I could not help rushing on all sides." What should such a state of mind end in, but suicide or lunacy?" I thought of ridding myself of life with a rope or a bullet. The idea of suicide was so tempting that I used deceit towards myself not to go at it headlong." The instinct of individual preservation interdicted him from renouncing life. Vital energy was not totally prostrate in him, nor had he that germ of madness of Nietzsche, so it was necessary for him to discover a new sense to justify his life. He turned to science. The incursion into her domains not only did not rid him of his doubts but added all the more to his despair. The sciences are ignorant of the questions of life. Their replies are but words without import. So he seeks the sense of the life of philosophers and of founders of religion. He does not find it in the doctrine of virtue of Socrates, himself the most virtuous of men, nor in the 'filial piety' of Confucius, or the severe majesty of the Stoic's morality. He is drawn to the doctrine of Jesus. What mild angelic radiance is there! "Do no violence to the wicked", says the Master. This fits well with the frame of mind, Tolstoi is in. It is not a doctrine of fight. He needs physical and moral calm, silence and peace. He has in him the energy of vital preservation, but not of action. Now the one aim of Jesus is tobring down the Kingdom of Heaven among men, that is, peace. The search after Truth causes suffering. And, the thinker, who pursues it, suffers more than the warrior. Tolstoi has suffered much. Of all superior men, who have contributed to the birth of new theories of life, Jesus has suffered the most. He induces a sort of electric current between those who suffer. Those who have never experienced moral sufferings can never ease them in others. It is suffering that brings us nearer and makes us understand one another. This is why, theswest figure of Jesus, who has known suffering has an attraction for Tolstoi, and he believes he has found in his teaching "the sense of life." "I believed in Jesus' doctrine and my life changed", says he. Where was now his heart-rending sob, the anguished cry of the troubled mind which has come down to us from all ages?

PIERRE BEZOUCHOF AND PLATON KARATAIEF.

In that crowd of personages who circulate in "War and Peace," two figures fix the eye. They are Prince Andre Bolkonsky and the Count Pierre Bezouchof. Tolstoi reflects in them the double aspect of his and of the Russian mind, all the thoughts and contradictions which torment it. Andre is a nobleman of a superior race, proud, cold, tenacious with the secret sentimentality of sad thinkers, interlaced in a delicate love, lost in a labyrinth of faiths, given up and resumed, towering above the life he looks down upon, till at last, he lies mortally wounded on, the field of Austerlitz, his eyes fixed on Heaven, no high, so far away and Eternal, and in his long agony exclaims. "if I can but say now, O Lord have pity on me? But who can I say it to? He is either an indefinite force, inaccessible to whom I cannot address myself, nor can I express in words the Great All or the Great Nothing or perhaps that God whom Mary has sown up in the amulet she has given me. Nothing, there is nothing certain, except the nothingness of all I can conceive, and the Majesty of Something Awful that I cannot conceive?" The note is Byronian. Young Russia blase played Childe Harold. The obsession was strong. Poets like Pouchkine and Lermontoff

flew to the Caucasus, sick with the sickness of civilisation, the ennui of life in Petersburg. Pierre is heavy, enormous, carnous and carnal, but secretly undermined by the same growing uneasiness. Thrown out of himself by the theosophic and religious systems he waxes now in faith, now in appetite, and is weighed down by the gross sensuality of his club comrades. Alas? Holy Moscow is in flames. Pierre leaves his palace like one hallucine. He tosses himself in the plebian crowd in a peasant's garb. He has a vague project of killing Napoleon that he may be a martyr, and the expiatory victim of his people. Two sentiments actuate him to it. The first is the need of sacrifice and of suffering in the midst of a nation's misfortune. The second is a sentiment exclusively Russian. It is indefinable, a contempt for all that is conventional, artificial, human, for all that the majority of men consider as the sovereign good in this world. It is a strange and intoxicating feeling he feels for the first time, when he has suddenly given up wealth, power, life, all that men prize, and are at such pains to preserve, as worth nothing, or worth the pleasure only attached to their sacrifice. Under that thick exterior is the subtle mystic soul of a Hindu monk. Pierre is taken a prisoner by the French. Among those he messes with is a poor devil of a soldier, Platon Karataief, a peasant with an obscure mind, who rarely thinks. The fellow endures the misery of those terrible days, with the humble resignation of a beast of burden. He looks at Pierre and smiles a simple, innocent smile, speaks a few words bearing the impress of resignation, of brotherhood and above all of fatalism. One evening Platon can go no further. The last soldiers of the file shoot him in the snow, and the man accepts death with the same indifference so characteristic of him, like a sick dog. This works a moral revolution in the mind of Pierre. The civilised and savant noble puts himself at the school of this primary creature. He has found at last his ideal of life. He has attained the supreme avatar, mystic indifference. Had Tolstoi a presentiment when he wrote the episode that he would one day find his Karataief, that he would pass through the same crisis, put himself at the same school to go out of it regenerated?

TOLSTOI STARTS A NIHILIST.

"I have lived in this world fifty-five years. With the exception of the fourteen or fifteen years of childhood, I have lived these thirty-five years a Nihilist, in the proper sense of the word; not as a Socialist and a Revolutionary, but a Nihilist, that is one devoid of faith." He had lost faith early. For a time he had lived like every one else in the vanities of life. He wrote like others teaching what he knew not himself. Then the Sphinx began to gnaw him, ever more cruel: "Guess me or I devour you." Science could explain nothing. To his eternal question, "why is it I live?" which alone was or import to him, she answered by teaching things not to the point. He had but to join with science the chorus of secular sages, Soloman, Socrates, Schopenhauer that life is an absurd evil. He wished to kill himself, when he alighted on a new conception of life in the precepts of the Evangel. Do nothing that is opposed to love .....Judge not .....Kill not.....Live in peace with everyone..... It is the Kingdom of Heaven. This Kingdom exists only in the hearts of men. It is no other than the comprehension of life. It is like the tree in spring which grows by means of elements furnished by its own substance. Tolstoi's great merit is that he lives up to this new theory of life. For he considers it no faith, from which acts do not flow. Not contents with knowing the truth and practising it, he presents it to erring humanity. It is but right that the thinker who understands the moral and intellectual inferiority of his fellows should consider it his duty to show the way to what he considers to be the Truth. The state of conscience of the majority of men it must be owned does not happen to stand out above other things, and nobody can purify the conscience of others. The development of humanity like that of the individual must pass through all the phases of normal evolution. Humanity cannot by a single force of the will, which is deposited in unconscious laws reject all the horrors bequeathed to it by ages. It may be that from time to time, there arise towering personalities on diverse points of the globe, like Moses, Socrates or Jesus, but they help the march of evolution only: they do not change the slow course of humanity. The forms of life may be changed, but not the biologic conditions of the individual. The mind does appropriate new thoughts, which often remain as notions only but do not pass into the blood. Neither love nor liberty can be given. They can be conceived. He who is not free does not carry in his mind the notion of freedom. For the Kingdom of Heaven, that is, Love to reign on earth, society must arrive at the same degree of intellectual development as the individual. Humanity is a real fact. Call it the crowd if you will, but there it is. It makes us who are more advanced suffer unconsciously. For it to understand, not to meet wrong with wrong, it must pass through the three successive stages of development gone through by Tolstoi, the individual the family and society. Civilised humanity has passed through its first stage of development, only the individual. It begins to see that it is the individual without distinction of sex who is the base of the family and of society, and that woman one of the elements of the family, has been neglected till now, and is being licked into shape of late, with a view to the reorganisation of the family. In the life of man as in that of humanity there is an unconscious than conscious evolution. And it was this former which led Tolstoi from being a Nihilist—one void of faith to finding in Jesus' teaching a new sense of life.

TOLSTOI IS NO PESSIMIST.

It is life as it is based on a lie that he declaims against. It is meritorious of him to proclaim it aloud that the ground work of our society is false, and that it is time to find new resources and moral conditions on which to base the future of humanity. "I wish to teach the children of the people to write and to think. But it is I who ought to learn at their school to write and to think. We seek our our ideal before us, while it is behind us. The development of men is not the means of realising the ideal of harmony we carry in us; it is on the contrary an obstacle to its realisation. A healthy child which comes into this world fully satisfies this ideal of truth of beauty and of goodness, from which it will travel further and further with every day of its growth. It is nearer the unthinking creatures, animals, plants, nature, which last is the eternal type of truth, of beauty and of goodness." Is there not in this a touch of ascetism, the cult of the Yogi, of the immobile fakir contemplating his navel? This reminds us of the simple, good natured Karataief who pulls off his boots and stockings, reeking an odour of sour perspiration and squatting with hands crossed on his knees, staring at Pierre. The West is not the land of such ascetic wanderings. India is the home of these doctrines. But in the frenzy which plunges a part of Russia into this moral and intellectual abnegation, these doctrines scarcely modified revive, now in a state of stupor of Quietism, now sublime with devotion like the gospel of Boudha. "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin." Tolstoi does not preach revolt, where is the good of revolting? The weak alone revolt. It is for them a consolation. The strong need no consoling, they smile at the injustice imposed on them. It is not of men they demand justice. They ask it of their conscience. As regards Tolstoi's passivity it does not mean indifference, but action on our ownselves, on our minds, our morals, so much self-control rendering us worthy to bear the name of men. And what evolves out of his writings and out of his life is moral purity and love. "For him," the only temple really sacred is the world of men united in love." Everything confirms him in the truth of the sense he has discovered in the doctrine of Christ. He wonders why it should have been given to him to discover the law of Christ, as something new when for 18 centuries thousand millions of men have been professing the faith and thousand have given their whole lives to the study of it? "Our Salvation lies in us," says he. It is by purifying the conscience. It means that we carry in us pity, mercy, pardon, or that divine light called conscience shining within us and that, it is enough for us to let its full light shine on our acts to establish the Kingdom of love to which all human beings tend. If love does not explain to us the why of life, it teaches us how to soften its sufferings. All our faiths, all our ideas, are but relative hypotheses, and everything considered, there is but one-thing real, absolute, positive, palpitating, and, that is, individual suffering. We know not whether to laugh or to weep during our term of life, but we know perfectly to suffer. We cannot unravel this enigma of grief, but we feel it all the same. Why kill each other for religious hypotheses, when we carry in us a natural religion, undeniable, which no scientific discovery, no progress, no revolution, has ever been able to abolish, and that is of human suffering? Under the combined influence of the old Aryan Spirit in the people, and of lessons from Schopenheur among the cultivated classes, there is a veritable resurrection of Buddhism. And when is this solidarity to be attained? "March on" said the sage to the wayfarer when he asked how long it would take him to arrive at the next town.

THE SPALDING CASE.

Trial for Alleged Abetment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 13.

The further hearing of the case in which Namazi Abdullah Sahib, a skin merchant of Periameth, was charged with abetment for criminal breach of trust in connection with the C. Spalding's case was resumed yesterday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras.

Mr. E. W. Flower, Travelling Assurance Auditor, Bombay Branch, was called and examined for the prosecution. He said he was deputed to enquire into the charges against Spalding, which he did, and he also went up to Cumbum and examined the tannery there, which was not burnt down, as alleged.

Mr. J. Carnegie, Chief Accountant, National Bank, produced documents connected with the mortgage properties of Masa Ebrahim Sahib and Company with that bank.

The case is proceeding.

TURKISH AFFAIRS.

Congress of Union and Progress.

THE annual congress of the Committee of Union and Progress, which recently ended its sittings in Salonika, has attracted very little attention. The communiques issued by the Congress to the local Press were evidently intended not to inform the public, but to keep it in the dark. These communiques spoke of the non-political nature of the work carried on by the Committee, of its principles of non-intervention either in the internal administration or in the foreign policy of the Ottoman Empire, of its desire to use all its influence to aid the cause of education, to promote the moral and material welfare of the country, and to establish complete harmony amongst the different elements of the population. This colourless account of the programme and proceedings of the Congress has, of course, deceived nobody. In well-informed circles it is believed that among the subjects discussed were the attitude to be adopted by Turkey towards the British occupation of Egypt, Anglo-Russian action in Persia, and the relations of Turkey to the Triple Alliance. The creation of a great military port at Salonika and the closing of the Gulf of Salonika to foreign ships of war are also said to have been mooted.

A Permanent Bureau of seven members has been appointed, under the presidency of Dr. Nasim Bey, and will hold regular sittings in Salonika. The importance of the work contemplated may perhaps be gauged by the fact that Hadji Adil Bey, one of the most active and intelligent members of the Young Turkish Party, has thought it worth his while to give up his post as Governor-General of the Vilayet of Adrianople in order to assume the functions of secretary to the new Bureau.

ALL INDIA POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 13.

The second round of th All India Polo Tournament was played off to-day in the Exhibition grounds. The first game was between Captain Barret's Scouts and Kishengarh "R" Team. For the latter the Maharaja of Kishengarh and the Raja of Rutlam played. The game was fast and closely contested throughout, and resulted in a win for the Scouts by three goals to one, all of which were scored in the first half. The second game in the Polo Tournament was between the 39th Central India Horse and a Central India Team, and resulted in an easy victory for the Central India Horse by nine goals to two.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT. COLONEL A. K. LESLIE V. D. COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th December.

249. Parade.—Saturday the 17th December.

Nos 1 and 2 Companies—D R F, Dial numbers, Setters and Layers. Parade at Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m. and proceed to Oyster Rock for Instruction, Under the Instructor in Gunnery Bombay Brigade.

Dress—Khaki and Forage Caps.

Sunday 18th instant.—Nos 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Apollo Bunder at 9-45 a.m. and proceed to Oyster Rock for Spr Q F Elementary practice.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

252. Musketry—The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for Class Firing to the E E Company on Sunday next 18th instant.

Firing to commence at 9 a.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The following is the result of the Spoon Competition of the 11th instant:—

200 yards,
Class 1.

Gr Thomson	..	...	33—	4=28
Gr Hayward	...	...	30—	4=26
S I Maber	...	...	30—	2=28
	Class 2.			
Sapr Browne	...	...	27—	Sc=27
	600 yards.			
	Class 1.			
Gr Thomson	...	...	30—	5=25
Sapr Leedam	...	...	30—	4=26
Gr Mitchell	...	...	28—	2=26
	Class 2.			
Sapr Biggerstaff	...	...	25—	Sc=25
	800 yards.			
	Class 1.			
Gr Thomson	...	...	31—	6=25
Sapr Howe	...	...	31—	5=26
Sapr Hotz	...	...	28—	2=26
	Class 2.			
Br Dixon	...	...	33—	3=30

Sd. A. W. BARKER,
Hon. Sec. B. V. A. R. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. B. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 14th December.

1162. Detail for the week ending 17th instant.

To-day, Wednesday the 14th instant.—Commanding Officers Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m. Dress. Drill order, Uniform with Caps. Subject.—Picquet duty on roads in Fort. Field Service Regulations Part I, Operations, Sections 75-89.

Thursday the 15th instant.—The Signalling Class will parade at 7 a.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

II.—Proficiency Class will be held at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

1163. Musketry—Rifle Club.—The Miniature Range at Head-Quarters will be open for Matches 3 and 4 and practice on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 6 to 7-30 p.m. and Saturdays from 3 to 5-30 p.m.

II. Classification Range.—The Ranges at Ghat Kopar are allotted to the Rifle Club matches 5 to 8 as under:—

Saturday the 17th instant—By train leaving Victoria Terminus at 1-50 p.m.

Sunday 18th and Tuesday 27th instant—By train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

I.V.B.A. Matches may be fired on any of the above days.

III. The Range at Ghat Kopar is placed at the disposal of Officer Commanding "D" Coy. on Thursday the 15th instant. Parts I and II. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

1164. It is notified for information that Bayonets should be taken to the Range by members who are firing the Annual Course of Musketry.

1165. Medals.—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

1166. Empluments—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "M" Company:—

No 7028 Cadet G T Wheeler, No 7029 Cadet E K Snellekaz, No 7030 Cadet A E Newton, No 7031 Cadet W C Newton, No 7032 Cadet G W Zuzuarte, No 7033 Cadet C S O Zuzuarte, No 7034 Cadet J R W Mitchigan, No 7035 Cadet T Lyon, No 7036 Cadet A Lyon, No 7037 Cadet J N S Reuben, No 7038 Cadet H J McCarthy and No 7039 Cadet A E McCarthy.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

MINISTERS AND THE COTTON TRADE.

India and the Soudan.

The International Cotton Committee, who are holding their meetings in London, were received on Nov. 21 at the offices of the Board of Trade by the President, Mr. Sydney Buxton. The countries represented were Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Holland, India, Italy, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden, the United States of America, and Switzerland.

Mr. C. W. Macara, President of the International Committee, in introducing the deputation, said that 125 years ago England imported only four bags of American cotton. To-day the actual value of the cotton trade of the world was over £600,000,000, and in addition to that there were all the innumerable expenses in connection with the transport and distribution, both wholesale and retail. Not long ago, in a great crisis which threatened to be disastrous to the cotton industry of England through shortage of raw material, organised short time was established, forty hours being run instead of fifty-five and a half per week, and it was found necessary, in order to cope with the enormous difficulties, that the Continental nations who were large users of raw cotton should co-operate. In the year 1904 the International Cotton Federation was established at Zurich. Since that date seven International Congresses had been held in Europe and one in America, and perfect harmony had characterised the whole of their deliberations.

Mr. Sydney Buxton, in reply, said that every one of them fervently desired greater friendliness between nations, and on behalf of the Board of Trade he welcomed these international gatherings. The Board of Trade was anxious to keep in the closest possible touch with the great industries of the country, and of late years that policy had been considerably extended. Action on these lines was of mutual advantage not only to the trade but to the country. Every country in the world was interested either in the growth or manufacture of cotton or in the utilisation of the finished article. Two things were of real importance at the present moment; first, to diminish the amount of speculation and gambling which took place in regard to the raw material, and, second, to see how far the nations interested could encourage increased production of the raw material. There was any amount of demand for the finished article; the difficulty was to obtain sufficient quantity of the raw material. In various parts of the British Empire efforts were afoot to accomplish this end, and all of them agreed that those efforts would be crowned with success. He was glad to have had an opportunity of meeting the International Committee and congratulated them heartily on the great success which had attended their efforts.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

In the afternoon the Committee and others were entertained at luncheon by his Majesty's Government in the House of Commons. Mr. Lewis Harcourt, M.P., presided.

The Chairman, proposing the health of the King, said he had the honour to be charged with a message from the King to the foreign members of the Committee, a message of welcome to our shores and to his Palace at Westminster, and the expression of the deep interest which his Majesty felt in the prosperity of the cotton industry throughout the world. King George's subjects were the largest consumers and the largest manufacturers of cotton, and it was therefore to his Majesty a matter of deep concern that the greatest enlargement in the production of that raw material should take place, whether in his own Dominions or in any other part of the world.

Sir Edward Grey proposed "The International Cotton Federation." He said the cotton industry was great in size, great in importance, and great from whatever point of view one looked at it. The worth of an industry could be measured by the value of its product to mankind, and the demand for cotton goods was sometimes said to be one of the first signs of civilisation. It would be going too far to say that cotton was the ultimate test of civilisation—(laughter)—but this at least could be said, that no people had yet reached such a stage of civilisation as to have outgrown the use of the products of the cotton industry. (Cheers.) In no great centre of industry had the development of character and the social development been greater than in those districts which were connected with the cotton industry. (Hear, hear.) One reason why they were all pleased to meet together was that this Federation emphasised not the rivalry but the great point of agreement in the industry. They were searching for the progress of common international interests, and at the present moment every nation was specially interested in matters affecting the supply of the raw material. He was sure that those present, who represented nations other than England, would do their utmost to press upon their Governments, wherever the opportunity existed, the development or growth of cotton where it could be encouraged in every possible way. The English Government would do its part wherever the British Dominions enabled them to encourage that growth. (Cheers.) Nations had now reached the point of industrial development and welfare when each was bound up with the welfare of the others, and he believed that financial circles—finance was intimately bound up with the connection between nations—were already feeling this. When all those engaged in industries felt this also then they might agree that the peace of the world was assured. He said that because it was the industrial nations which were the strongest at the present moment and it was precisely those who would be the first to realise the interdependence of the nations on each other in regard to industries like the cotton industry, and to feel how much the prosperity of the industries in one country were bound up with industries in another. With the toast he coupled the names of Mr. Macara and Mr. Syz.

LORD CREWE AND INDIA.

Later in the afternoon the Committee and the Delegation were received at the India Office by the Earl of Crewe. Mr. Macara, in introducing the deputation, reminded the Secretary of State for India that a deputation recently waited on his predecessor (Lord Morley) with regard to the supreme importance of improving and increasing the cultivation of Indian cotton. In recent years the cotton crop of the world had been inadequate for the requirements of the industry, and they had an impression that it was from India they would get the speediest relief.

The Earl of Crewe, in reply, recalled facts brought forward by the deputation to Lord Morley a few months ago and the promise that their suggestions would be submitted to the Government of India. They had not yet received the full views of the Government of India on the subject, but when they did arrive they would receive the most careful consideration of the India Office. He should be glad if they found it possible in any way to meet them in regard to this question of cotton-growing in India. As to improving the quality, he understood that some of the experiments which had been made with foreign seed had not been altogether successful, and that therefore they must look rather to certain crossing with the indigenous varieties. As to quantity he need not repeat what was said by Lord Morley. It would, not, of course, do for cotton-growing to compete in India with the production of foodstuffs, but he was glad and willing to believe that there was room for both. It was a pleasure to receive such a deputation and to have the conviction that on such an important question they had no international jealousies or rivals, but that all might be able to work together for a common good.

The Committee continued their meetings on Nov. 22. The representatives of sixteen countries were present. Mr. C. M. Macara (president) presided. Mr. S. Wantanabe (Japan) reported that there was a very excellent prospect of the cultivation of extensive crops of cotton in Japan's new provinces, Corea. Signor Mylius (Italy) spoke hopefully of the prospects of the cotton crop in Eritrea. It was reported that nearly all the countries of Europe have appointed representatives to act as arbitrators in the proposed Courts of Arbitration for the settlement of international disputes in regard to yarn and cloth contracts. The official report of the seventh International Cotton Congress, held in Brussels last June, and the official report of the deputation of Indian and Lancashire cotton spinners and others to Lord Morley last July have now been published.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

MR. DOOLEY ON FLYING.

(BY FINLEY PETER DUNNE.)

"D'ye think," said Mr. Hennessy, "that flyin' has come to stay?"

"I haven't anny doubt iv it at all," said Mr. Dooley. "I wudden't be surprised, mind ye, if next week ye'd be visitin' me in a flyin' masheen. 'As I was passin' by I thought I'd just dhrop in through th' skylight,' says ye. 'I'm glad to see ye,' says I. 'Hitch up ye'er mooneyplane to th' chimbley,' says I. 'If ye have a nose-bag I'll sind out some gasoleen f'r it.' 'Twill be fine. Th' front dures will all be in th' roof. Ye'll have a flyin' wheel-barrow to do ye'er wurruk with.

"Do I believe it? Ye bet I do. I believe ivrything I read that wudden't inthrest me if I didn't believe it. An' here it all is in black an' white: 'There's no question in th' mind iv th' writer that th' problem iv aeeryal navvygation has been solved. In a very short time now, p'raps about Winsdah iv nex' week at th' latest we'll all be flyin'. Th' avyation meet has proved this con-clusively to anny man iv a sidinthry obcypation. What raison have we to think that within a few minyits we will not see all th' business iv th' wurruld entirely done in th' air whin we behold such wondhers as was accomplished ylsterdah at th' race thrack? Owin' to th' frightful inclimincy iv th' weather, a gale was blowin' at times that caused nivral people in th' gran' stand to button up their coats more closely, an' it was impossible f'r anny iv th' avyators to make an ascent. But about four o'clockth' managemint injooced little Georgy Gezah, p'raps th' most reckless avyator in th' business, to have a thry. Ivrybody ralized that he took his life in his hands whin thirty stout mechanicyans wheeled th' aeeryal monsther on its bicycle wheels into th' thrack, utthered a prayer, an' let go iv it. It was a splendid flight. Th' dastin' op'rator showed perfect conthrol an' th' masheen acted like a thing iv life just missin' th' judges stand an' finfly stiltin' on a peanut merchant who was cookin' his wares nearby. Th' avyator was not badly hurted, although this is his narrowest escape since he used to do th' leap-iv-death in th' circus. We come away with th' idee that we had seen th' beginnin' iv th' gr-reatest scientific achievemint iv th' cinchry, an' that p'raps befure we go to press coal an' pig iron will be shipped acrost th' counthry through th' air.'

"No, Hinnissy, there aint anny question in me mind that flyin' now is safe to anny man that's been brought up as an acrobat, an' that iv coorse means anny man. All that's needed to devilop it is to thrain our people in a circus. Give them th' proper iddycation, says I, an' there's hardly annything more to be done. All ye have to do to be a passenger on th' thrans-contyninta! express that soon will be lavin' Chicago f'r San Francisco is to qualify as a thrick bicycle rider, larn th' thrapeze', an' acquire a scorn iv' life an anny agent'll sell ye a ticket. But speakin' f'r mesilf, I'am not goin' to fly ontil I'am well limbered up. I'am goin' to lave it to dashin' young millyonaires like ye'ersilf f'r awhile. Skim around undher th' blue impeeryum, as Hogan says, if ve like. Cow'rd that I am, I'll set here with me fingers in the mud an' compose pothry f'r ye'er tombstone. Much as I like this earth as a place to live on, I don't think much iv it as a place to fall onto. It's to firm. It dont' give enough. Ye don't bounce high enough off iv it.

"I'm no cow'rd. Annybody that says that about me will have a fight on his hands or a pursoot. But, as Hogan says, I ralize me limitations. I'm as good a flyer as iver ye see. Give me gasoleen enough an' I'd fly as high an' as far as annywap. But th' reason I'm not what they call an airyonat is because, mind ye, I know there are two parts to flyin' an' they are akelly important. There's th' goin' up, which looks aisy to th' fellow in th' air, an' there's th' comin' down, which looks aisy to th' man on th' ground. I'm sure I cud fly, but what kind iv a fall wud I make? Somethin' tells me I'd make wan iv th' worst that iver's been seen. It wud be disgraceful. Th' aujsence wud ask f'r their money back. Me frinds wudden't like to talk about it. Th' best they cud say wud be that I made a splindid splash at th' end. If anny man wud come along that cud show a way to have me go up lookin' like a bird an' not come down lookin' like a colored supplemint that's been left out in th' rain he'd make his forchune. But nobody does or will.

"It's th' same in anny game iv life. Flyin' shud be left to pro—fissyonals. They take th' risks an' they take th' money f'r th' risks. Th' first thing a man ought to do in thryin' to be a bur-rd is to practise fallin'. If he gets that down to a science he may have a chance at flyin' and fallin' again. Ivrybody is like ye. They all want to fly, an' most iv thim can a little, but they don't know how to get back to earth without breakin' their necks. It's here where we belong an' here all iv us spinds most iv our time an' most iv us spinds all our time. Me friend Wilbur Wright has been in th' air about wan month altogether, but he's been in Dayton, Ohio, nearly fifty years. It's th' same way in pollytics a man has to fly a part iv th' time, f'r exhibition purposes. If he's got a good masheen and plenty of nerve he can fly high an' pretty low. But he's got to come home f'r his meal an' he must look to fall some time. An' he don't want to expict that th' fellow on th' ground that's yellin' to him to go higher wud be disappointed if he fell hard.

"Do I look for'ard to seein' flyin' takin' th' place iv steam injines, throlley cars, th' human fut, an' other ways iv gettin' home an' back with th' groceries? Faith, I don't think about it wan way or th' other. I've lived manny years in this here peeryod iv science an' I've seen manny invintions rivoluchonizin' th' wurruld, but th' wurruld is th' toughest old institchoochion that iver was known. It refuses to be rivoluchonized. It's its own rivoluchionist. That's its principal business. It don't notice anny small competytors. It's th' on'y steady an' successful rivoluchionist in th' thrade. I'm ready to shout an' cheer over anny new invintion, but I can't always be sure whin they're important. Some fellow'll tell ye that th' finest thing that was iver done was th' invintion iv th' printin' press, an' some that it was gunpowdher, an' some that it was th' railroad or th' tillygraf, or th' tillyphone. But I ain't sure that th' man that invinted suspendhers oughtn't have a front cage in th' Hall iv Fame."

"Well," said Mr. Hennessy, "it'd be something to say ye'd been up in a flyin' masheen."

"Thin say it," said Mr. Dooley, "an' let it go at that."—"Manchester Guardian."

YORK CONVOCATION.

Education for Holy Orders.

In Upper House of York Convocation recently the Archbishop of York called attention to the Act of Parliament passed in 1906 with regard to marriage with foreigners. The Lower House, he said, were anxious that as far as possible the Bishops should see that the clergy were informed of the careful provisions of that Act to prevent the danger of any people, especially women contracting marriages with foreigners when might prove to be invalid according to the laws of the countries to which the foreigners belonged. Clergymen must insist on the production of a certificate to the effect that no impediment to the marriage existed. The Bishop of Manchester said he had sent a copy of the Act to every clergyman in his diocese to be put in the marriage registers and banns books.

THE REVISED VERSION.

The Archbishop expressed the gratitude of the House to the joint committee appointed in 1896 on the use of the Revised Version of the Scriptures. He said it was not wholly surprising that the committee found some difficulty in determining the precise meaning of the elaborate instructions given them in 1896, and the result was that they took an exceedingly conscientious view of what they were expected to do, and had submitted a most learned report on the basis of showing throughout the whole of the Old and New Testaments, as appointed in the Lectionary, where the Revised Version was superior in force and interpretation to the Authorised Version. The Bishop of Manchester moved that the committee should be asked to continue their work, and said he was greatly impressed with the extraordinary labour and care with which the whole matter had been carried out. The convener of the committee, Canon Kelly, was one of his own clergy, and the committee had held 44 meetings. The report was a monument of useful industry. The resolution was carried. Upon a motion by the Bishop of Liverpool, a resolution was carried in which the House expressed the view that before discussing the subject of a standard of education to be required of candidates for holy orders (dealt with in a resolution passed in the Upper House of Convocation of Canterbury in July 1909), it would be desirable that some opportunity should be given for a conference between the Upper Houses of Convocation of Canterbury and York.

CATTLE GRAZING VERSUS CULTIVATION.

There is a difference between the pastoral and the agricultural villager. It has generally been taken for granted that all cattle grazing is done by cultivators and hence the value of cattle produce has never in India, as far as we have observed been taken into account in fixing a revenue demand. Moreover there are religious scruples in the case of Hindu proprietors to put a price on the produce of the cow or on the food she eats, and owing to this, proprietors are taken advantage of by pastoral people who on the pretence of putting land under cultivation, come and settle in a place where there is good grazing with large herds of cattles, receive all the privileges of new tenants, which includes free grazing, and even pay rent for a few bighas whether cultivated or not. The profits obtained by keeping cattle free of charge is so great that the nominal rent charged is a mere drop in an Ocean of profit. But these people never settle, they go to pastures new as soon as their nomad spirits stir them to move. The profits from a single buffalo-cow were estimated by reliable experiments 25 years ago to be Rs. 50 per annum and it is now stated to be Rs. 80. When 'ghi' is as dear as about a rupee a seer, we can quite believe this. A fair buffalo-cow commences with 8 seers of milk a day which in 10 months, allowing for a gradual reduction of milk, speaks of an income of over 100 rupees in 'ghi' alone, were it not for the reduction allowed the amounts would be Rs. 150 for 'ghi' in addition to this is the butter milk which is wholesome food, and the value of the calves; a female calf will be worth 40 rupees in 3 years, and a male at least 20, which means at least Rs. 10 per annum to be added to the price of the 'ghi'. Placing the butter milk at half an anna per day, we have Rs. 9 in 10 months and the cow dung fuel in the same time would be worth about a rupee. Thus we have 100+15+9+1=Rs. 125, the obvious income, hence Rs. 80 profit per buffalo-cow is by no means a high estimate. We find that a man with 15 head of buffalo cows allowing for some, say 5, being out of milk, would have a clear income of from 800 to 900 rupees a year at a low estimate.

In the same way a cow brings in at least 25 rupees a year. What cultivator who tills the soil can hope for such an amount in clear profit?

The result of this is, when any one with a large uncultivated area that he would bring under the plough goes to the trouble and expense of getting tenants to settle, they soon get demoralized by the example of these pastoral people and give up cultivation as soon as they can save enough money to purchase a few buffalo cows.

Taking the landowners share as 1-3 only of the produce and the Ryot's half of this or 1-6, a cultivator whose crop was worth Rs 900 would pay Rs. 300 to the landowner and yet the buffalo grazer pays nothing, and if he is even charged a rupee per head per buffalo per annum it is only Rs. 15, less than 1-5 of the profit. There is evidently something wrong in the system in force and far from easy to suggest a remedy. We know of a case where in which it was arranged that cultivators would be allowed free grazing according to the size of the areas they cultivated, a certain number of head of animals per acre, but then grazing fees were so small when they were charged that it did not trouble the wholly pastoral people at all.

The subject is worthy of consideration and a simple solution of the matter will be welcome to all concerned. We yearly see instances of whole villages put out of cultivation and used as grazing grounds and paying the light Revenue assessed, in consequence of the absence of cultivation. with profit and ease. What makes the matter complicated is that 'ghi' pays well, and it is not desirable to reduce the income of once people on the one side, and on the other, cattle grazing alone is inimical to cultivation and a great obstacle to repopulating deserted tracts of country. If the proprietor does not share in the produce of the herds that graze on his lands which prevents their being brought under cultivation, he should obviously turn them out or take a share of the produce that would make it equally profitable to people to cultivate the land or use it for grazing cattle, or at least nearly so. So long as one is practically free and the other heavily taxed, the sensible man is sure to relect the former. We know of a comparatively small district that exports 50 lacks of rupees worth of 'ghi' annually.—"Gwalior Commercial Gazette."

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

General Sir Ian Hamilton's Work.

To General Sir Ian Hamilton's publication, "Compulsory Service: a Study of the Question in the Light of Experience" Mr. Haldane contributes an introduction in which he sets forth the result of his four years' study of the question of national defence. Mr. Haldane is careful to say that he thinks it right to publish the memorandum written for him by one who has very recently held the position of Adjutant-General. The book is an unofficial document that does not profess to do more than record the conclusions about various alternatives to the existing system, at which Sir Ian Hamilton has individually arrived. Mr. Haldane considers that Sir Ian Hamilton has proved that our existing Army is formed under conditions which make it practically impossible to combine compulsory service for home defence with voluntary recruiting for long-range operations overseas. "We recruit and maintain a professional long-range Army of nearly 300,000, and we are able to do so because our geographical position leaves us free to concentrate on this. We accomplish the result on the only basis on which it can be accomplished—by making service in the Army a voluntary profession." Speaking of the Committee of Imperial Defence, as at present organised, Mr. Haldane says it contains the germ of a great General Staff for the Empire. If war were threatened it could develop into a War Council for the Prime Minister, the duty of which would be to furnish him, and through him his Ministers, with the expert knowledge required before policy could be settled in the Cabinet.

COMMAND OF THE SEA.

Alluding to the principles laid down by the Committee, Mr. Haldane sets out the substance of the conclusions indicated by Mr. Balfour, Mr. Asquith, and others, in Parliament. The primary proposition, regarding command of the sea as the essential foundation of our strategy, is to-day looked after by the Admiralty in so thorough a manner as to leave no doubt as to its continuance in the future. Our first and fundamental duty in the organisation of our defences is thus to keep the Navy at such a strength as will maintain this strategical position. Although my immediate connexion is with the Army, I call this our basic principle. The second conclusion is that to make the Navy an efficient weapon we require a military instrument capable of being used in conjunction with it. This must not be a mere force for home defence. A highly trained army for oversea work as well as for home defence Mr. Haldane holds to be essential, and adds that with us it ought to be much larger than the oversea force of any inland nation with comparatively little to garrison abroad, whose military strength has to be concentrated for the purpose of guarding land frontiers capable of being guarded in no other way. Taking for granted the Admiralty's duty of maintaing the command of the sea, Mr. Haldane says: "A second of security required against forces which are small enough to have chance of slipping through." "The method approved by the Defence Committee for this purpose is to raise and train a citizen force which will be greatly superior in numbers to any force that can slip through, and will drive the adversary on the other horn of the dilemma—that of his transports becoming the target for a superior navy." Mr. Haldane then sets out the good work done already by the Territorial Force, showing that the Volunteer citizen soldier has been putting in training in excess of what the regulation required. "Whether we succeed in making the system . . . thus planned complete and effective at all points seems to me now to depend on the spirit of the nation itself. The reasons for Mr. Haldane's conclusions are set forth in Sir Ian Hamilton's carefully argued and spiritedly written chapters. In a series of appendices will be found information from various official and other documents on the financial and statistical sides of the question.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

LADIES' CORNER.

SHOPPING BY A MAN.

Authoritative pronouncements on shopping have been made by Sir Rufus Isaacs, Mr. George Grossmith, and numbers of men undistinguished in any walk of life. When made by the last they are not always fit for publication. Mr. Grossmith's took the dramatic form. It was in one of the sketches, he used to give to our infinite delight. He became for the moment a woman. She walked into the shop, and asked if she could look at something (specified). The something (specified) was shown her. After it, many other specimens. In the end she came to the conclusion, with a sweet smile, that none of them was "quite the sort of thing she wanted"—and left without buying. Then Mr. Grossmith showed us a man. The man came in quickly, pointed to what he wanted. "Give me that," he said. "How much?" And was out again. Sir Rufus Isaacs' pronouncement was from the side of the shopkeeper. Speaking to shopkeepers at Reading recently, he said that, if he were one of them, he would take the greatest care that all his assistants were civil and courteous, and would devote himself to making his shop "a place to which ladies and gentlemen would be only too delighted to go because they knew they would be served by a nice young man or a nice young lady." I quote the very words; they are too impressive to be garbled.

FEAR AND TREMBLING.

I am one of Mr. Grossmith's men, says a writer in "St James's Budget." But more so. I never enter a shop without fear and trembling. If I could help it, I would never enter a shop at all. Now and then, however, I have to go. It is terrible when one is alone, and lacks the moral support of a woman friend. I ask for what I want. They generally show me something I do not want. If the shopman is firm in his conviction that I ought to have it, I generally—have it. But sometimes, when I happen to be in a forcible mood, I make a show of insisting on having what I want, not what other people want me to want. The result, often enough, is the same. Occasionally—and these are red-letter days—I am waited on by a truly sympathetic young man or woman, who seems to understand not only what I want but what I ought to have, and by some legerdemain of

BY THE WAY.

SWAM A RIVER FULL OF ALLIGATORS.

If his health permits, Mr. McKenna will unveil a tablet to Captain James Wilson in Ruskin Park, Camberwell. Captain Wilson commanded the Duff, the first missionary ship, which was sent out in August 1796 by the London Missionary Society, to Otaheite. He was the son of a Newcastle collier, and after going to sea became a soldier in the American War, then went to India as captain of a ship, and served under the East India Company. Taken a prisoner by the French, he swam across a river full of alligators, but was captured by Hyder Ali's soldiers, who stripped him naked, drove him 500 miles barefoot and wounded, and then thrust him into the Black Hole, loaded with heavy irons. When set free he was almost a skeleton. Subsequently he became a devout Christian and offered to take the Duff out among the South Sea Island savages.

THE WHEEL AGE.

The total production of cycles in the United Kingdom in 1907 amounted to 590,300, of which 102,400 were exported, so that the cycles made for home consumption amounted to 487,900 in that year. Taking this in round figures at half a million per annum, and assuming that each cycle will under normal conditions have a life of from six to seven years, "Engineering" reckons that about one person in every fifteen of the entire population is a cyclist. In these figures motor-cycles have not been taken into consideration; they form but a very small part of the whole. They amount, in fact, to less than 1 per cent. of the total number, and only about 5 per cent. of the total value of cycles produced in the United Kingdom.

THE DISAPPEARING HORSE.

It is pointed out in the same authority that in a few years the number of horses in London had decreased from 500,000 to 114,000. The figure 500,000 was taken from the War Office census of horses taken six or seven years ago; and the 114,000 from a census taken by the police about eight or nine months ago. There are said to be only 78,000 horses left fit for the purposes of the Territorial Army, while there might be 20,000 or 30,000 ponies in addition. The outside figure is 114,000.

A NOTORIOUS POISONER'S REMAINS.

The remains of Dr Pritchard, the notorious poisoner, who was hanged at Glasgow forty-five years ago, have recently been disinterred by workmen engaged in cutting the foundation of the new Justiciary buildings at Jail-square, Glasgow. The skull was in a good state of preservation. The clothing which deceased wore at his execution, which was the last to be held in public in Glasgow, was thrown up along with the bones of his legs, arms, and other parts of the skeleton. Some shreds of undergarments were also found, and a pair of elastic-sided boots was the last relic to be unearthed. The coffin containing the remains was very brittle, and broke in pieces when the shovels of the workmen struck the soil.

JOURNALIST AS DOMINICAN FRIAR.

Mr. Harry Whitehead, who acted as correspondent for several English newspapers in Paris and Rome, has died in the hospital of the English Nursing Sisters at Rome. His early life was passed in the priesthood of the Dominican Order in England. His hymn tunes—for he was a talented musician—are still sung in Roman Catholic churches. By a special concession of the Master-General of the Order of Friars Preachers, Mr. Whitehead was buried among his former brethren, clad in the picturesque black and white robes worn by the Dominican Friars.

"WEIGHING-IN" THE MAYOR.

The quaint ceremony of "weighing-in" the new chief magistrate and his colleagues and the officials of the town council was observed at High Wycombe. The function immediately succeeded the election of the mayor, Councillor H. J. Cox. He is a hairdresser and tobacconist, and is a member of the Volunteer Fire Brigade and a Territorial. The weighing ceremony was superintended by the chief constable of the borough, and the respective weights were duly recorded and preserved. The new mayor brought down the scale at over 12st., while his predecessor (Alderman Biren) approached to 16st. The heaviest weight was the sergeant-at-mace (Mr. Avery), at 8st., though a few years ago, when he was senior police sergeant, he weighed nearly 20st. Other members and officials ranged from 13st. to between 9st. and 8st.

ROMANCE OF THE PEERAGE.

A romance of the peerage has been disclosed by the announcement at Wellington that Mr. Barry Yelverton, a dairy farmer, of Featherstone, near Wellington, claims to succeed to the title of the late Viscount Avonmore. The sixth Viscount Avonmore, an Irish Peer, died in a Dublin nursing home in September 5 last. He married in 1890, the daughter of Mr. G. Evans, formerly of Totonto. The first Lord Avonmore was Mr. Barry Yelverton, a distinguished lawyer, orator, and statesman, who in 1782 became Attorney-General of Ireland and in 1784 Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. The late Lord Avonmore was born in 1859, when the famous Yelverton marriage case was still before the law courts. The fourth viscount married Mrs. Forbes in 1858, and in 1861 an Irish jury held that he had previously married Miss Teresa Longworth. In 1864, however, the House of Lords declared that the 1858 marriage was the valid one. Lord Avonmore left a daughter who was born in 1862, and it was supposed that the peerage would become extinct.

"AFTER I AM HANGED."

The recent release of Edward O'Brien from Portland, recalls a remarkable point put forward in his defence, when he was tried in Liverpool, in November 1895, for the murder of Sarah Jenkinson, a domestic servant. Evidence was given that he had three marks of depression of the skull, and that people in that state were easily influenced by alcohol more than others. The jury, without leaving the box found him guilty, and Mr. Justice Collins passed sentence of death. Then the prisoner astonished the court by the following request:—"My Lord, after I am hanged and done for, will you allow my head to be sent to the infirmary to be examined as to the wounds on it?" The judge remined silent. A respriev soon followed.

PEPYS DISPLEASED.

Out of the last seventy banquets on Lord Mayor's Day Messrs. Ring and Brymer have provided sixty-six. When Samuel Pepys dined with the Lord Mayor in 1663 things were not altogether to his liking. He says: "Many were the tables, but none in the hall, but Mayor's and the Lords of Privy Council that had napkins or knives, which was very strange. We went into the buttery, and there stayed and talked, and then into the hall again, and there wine was offered, and they drunk, I only drinking some hypocras, which do not break my vow, it being, to the best of my present judgment, only a mixed compound drink. If I am mistaken, God forgive me!—but I hope and do think I am not. . . . Anon comes the Lord Mayor, who went up to the Lords and then to the other tables to bid welcome—and so all to dinner. I sat near Propy Earn and Creed at the Merchants Strangers' table, where ten good dishes to a messe with plenty of wine of all sorts of which I drink none, but it was very unpleasing that we had no napkins, nor change of trenchers, and drank out of earthen pitchers and wooden dishes."

PRINCE'S SON AS COLLIER.

Count Kraft von Donnersmarck, the second son of Prince Henckel von Donnersmarck, is working as a collier in one of the mines belonging to his father in Silesia. Prince Henckel von Donnersmarck is one of the richest men in Germany, and owns many mines, iron and steel works, and other industrial establishments. His second son, who is now aged twenty years, inherits all his father's industrial undertakings, and he is now going through a course of training in each department. After working as a collier he will be employed as factory hand, a mechanic, and in other capacities before entering the administrative departments of the different concerns, as it is intended that he shall understand his work thoroughly before he takes charge of such enormous interest.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, a delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery, of the age Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesales depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

THE CAMBRIDGE UNION.

The phrase "a tavernous and cavernous apartment behind the Red Lion public-house," which Lord Rosebery at Liverpool quoted from Lord Houghton, gives a sufficiently vivid picture of the external circumstances in which the Cambridge Union met before they occupied their present building. What went on within that apartment can be gathered from other sources. The mind of England was at that time in a ferment of new ideas, and as new ideas are like wine and go to the head, absurd theories were occasionally enunciated and many judgments, ethical and literary, revised. "The German school, with Coleridge, Julius Hare, &c., to expound," wrote Fitz Gerald, "came to reform all our notions. I remember that Livy and Jeremy Taylor were the greatest poets next to Shakspere. I am not sure if you were not startled at hearing that Eutropius was the greatest lyric poet except Pindar. You had not known he was a poet at all." Now the most conspicuous of the group of men in the Cambridge of that day, which included, as Lord Rosebery tells us, "all the great minds of that generation," was Sunderland, whose career is being discussed in "Notes and Queries." It was he whose figure most filled the eye and who seemed destined to take the most eminent place in the England of the immediate future. He did not, however, dominate all minds so completely as has been represented. It was in later life, indeed, that Tennyson described him as "a very plausible, Parliament-like, self-satisfied speaker," but it was Sunderland who sat for the portrait painted in "A Character," and that poem shows how soon Tennyson's Shaksperean mind had penetrated to a central weakness in the man. Thackeray, too although he calls him "a most delightful speaker," thought him, on one occasion at least, outclassed by his friend Cookesby. Grant Duff, however, better reflects the average opinion of the time when he speaks of him as "a most extraordinary and brilliant person." Lord Hughton, who ran Sunderland close as an orator, speaks even more highly. He is "the greatest speaker, I think, I ever heard, the man with the strongest oratorical gifts." Sunderland, moreover, was one of the "Bacchanals of truth's mysterious wine." He was a heretic in politics and religion. He talked Tom Paine and democracy. His political violence and heretical opinions came near costing him the first prize for a declamation. Milnes gives an example of his "hyperbolical radicalism." The Union discussed the delightfully naif question, "Will Mr. Coleridge's poem of the 'Ancient Mariner or Mr. Martin's Acts be most effectual in preventing cruelty to animals?' Milnes himself, was all for Coleridge, but was followed by Sunderland, who much to his disgust, argued that "to give the people an opportunity for developing poetic sympathies we must give them a liberal education; to give them this we must overthrow aristocratic government." It sounds less hyperbolical to-day.

STORY OF BLIGHTED PROMISE.

Now, judging from the correspondence in "Notes and Queries," the reason why Sunderland, after leaving the University, was never heard of by his old friends until, forty years later, they read his obituary in the "Times" is not known to everybody. The truth is tragedy had happened. While travelling on the Continent he had had an attack of acute mania, and although he recovered, the fine intellect lay thenceforth in ruins. He was a prey to melancholy, was the victim of hallucinations, and developed all the eccentricities that mark a mind deranged. He wandered from place to place, avoiding former friends but following up old lines of study and at times evincing wonderful powers of talk, so that a visitor at a country inn would wonder who the stranger was who had such a mastery of glowing language and exhibited such amazing rang of knowledge. All that he wrote or spoke, however, bore the ineradicable mark of the blot on the brain, and Lord Houghton's biographer tells us that when death found him at last "it came as a welcome termination to a ruined and hopeless career." Grant Duff mentions a rumour that Sunderland ended by believing he was the Almighty. It is one of the saddest stories of blighted promise that one remember having read.

"HAMEWITH."

In an address which he delivered recently and which has now been circulated in pamphlet form, Lord Aberdeen commended to his hearers a volume of Scots poems, "Hamewith," by Mr. Charles Murray. The book in question, although untrumpeted by any great review, has quietly slipped into a third impression within a year, and is well worthy the consideration of Scots south of the Border. Mr. Lang's preface may have done something to help the book to its popularity, for it is airy amusing, and familiar. The genuine poetic worth of the book itself, however, is enough to account for it. Its verse is at once distinguishable from two kinds which are not uncommon in these days. One kind is that which is to be found in the poet's corner of weekly newspapers, the writers of which see no difference between honest Scots and the vulgarisms of the street. The other is that written by scholarly men who, thinking in English, translate their thoughts, with the help of a mental phrase-book of words and idioms, into Scots through which the English still shines. Mr. Murray's work comes into comparison with Stevenson's. Indeed, if not as poetry, yet as Scots poetry, Mr. Murray's is, at its best, better than Stevenson's. It is richer in idiom, its rhythms (and readers will not a curious mannerism of three accented syllables at the close of a terminal line) are more varied, and the accuracy and abundance of realistic detail in the descriptive parts are such as to suggest on the writer's part a much closer acquaintance with the lowly life associated with those details. It is difficult, accordingly, to think of any future anthology of Scots poetry that will not include "The Waitsle," "The Packman," or the "Lettergae." Of course the dialect throws a ring fence round the poetry for the ordinary Southron. Mr. Lang even suggests that it is so pure and rich as to repel "some patriots whose sentiments are stronger than their linguistic acquirements." Nevertheless, scholars think little of mastering four dialects in order to get at Greek poetry in all its range, and if ever English becomes a dead language scholars of the future will find it abundantly worth their while to master the Scots dialect in order to get at that great body of poetry, to which Mr. Murray makes his contribution, enshrined in it.

PAUL HEYSE'S "NOVELLEN."

The tendency of recent criticism in Germany has been to disparage the "novellen" of Paul Heyse—the recipient of the Nobel Prize,—and to proclaim his songs and lyrics as his great achievement. Nevertheless, it was a writer of "novellen" that, in 1855, he first made a hit in his own country, and it is as a writer of "novellen" that he has ever since been best known in countries outside his own. In England it was Alexander Macmillan that was first attracted by them, and in the recent "Life" we are told how that publisher's appreciation of certain stories of Heyse's brought him into collision with that mysterious third partner who, during the early years of the young firm at Cambridge, so much hampered its enterprise. The manuscript of two of the stories had been submitted to Macmillan, and he thought so highly of them that he suggested publication on the system of half-profits. The partner, however, demurred; he had a friend, a learned German, who had never heard of Heyse, who could not therefore be famous. Macmillan's rejoinder was prompt: A publisher must not wait until men were celebrities; he must trust his 'flair.' Whereupon the partner, loth to be persuaded, made a suggestion the absurdity of which Heyse's subsequent career throws so finely into relief. He suggested that Heyse should be offered £10 for the rights of translation "if he ever became celebrated." Evidently, so long as he had a partner like that, there was no danger of undue risks being run.

MOORE A JOURNALIST.

It is rather curious to recall now that Moore was at one time a regular contributor of satirical verse to the "Times." His "Fudges in England," which he wrote on his return from Paris, whither he had gone "till his financial affairs should be arranged," is a skit on the Low Church revival of the 'twenties.' Clearly, says Mr. Godley, the Press wanted pens like this, and he was accordingly engaged by the "Times" That journal, however, was not then at the zenith of its greatness, and to be connected with it, as Mr. Godley truly says was no great matter for pride. "But a Whig organ with sufficient vogue in political circles could give Moore what he wanted—a medium for making fun of various things and people; and fun, too, which was pretty lucrative. To throw off these metrical jests came naturally to him. . . . In fact, he could not help doing it, though he realised (as he says in his Journal) that he ought to be flying at higher game.' A little volume called "Cash, Corn, and Catholics," consists of squibs contributed to the, "Times" from 1826 to 1828.

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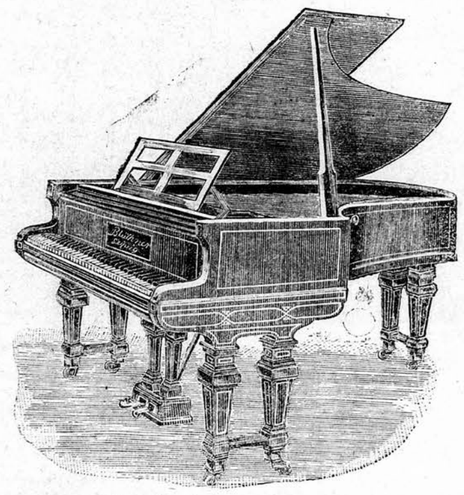

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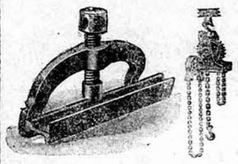

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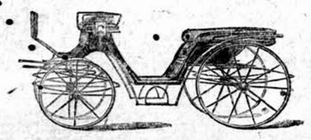

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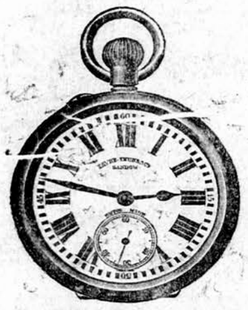

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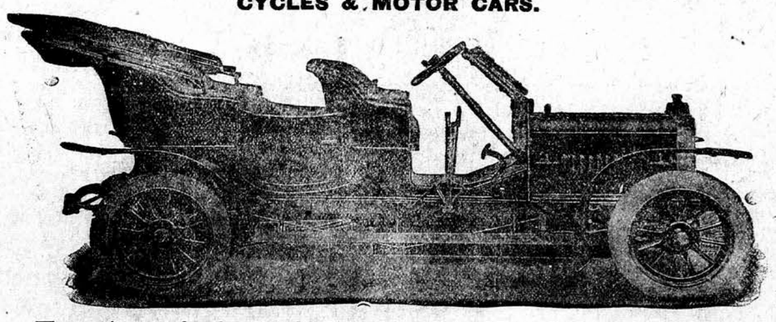

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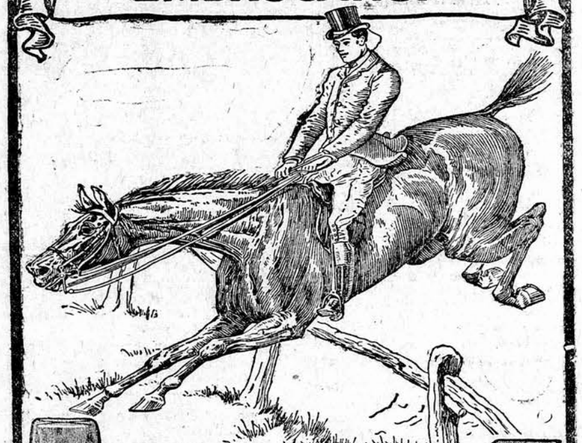

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